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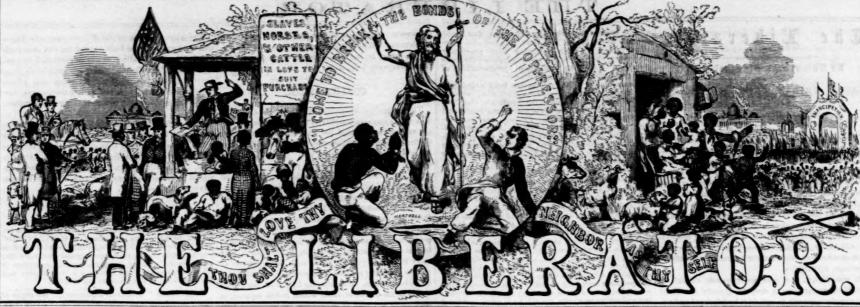
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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennavivania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are thorised to receive subscriptions for THE LABERATOR.

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON. Printers.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

itary authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST;

and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive

management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the Commander of the Army, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-

CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of

slavery, IN EVERY WAY IN WHICH IT CAN BE INTERPERED

with, from a claim of indezenity for slaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cossion of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether

it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, AC-

conding to the Laws or wan ; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-

tions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE

PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Adams.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 7.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862. WHOLE NO. 1625.

Selections.

GERRIT SMITH TO GEORGE THOMPSON. ENGLAND NEEDS TO SOOTHE AMERICA.

PETERBORO', January 25th, 1862. Hon. George Thompson, Ex-Member British Parliament:

My DEAR SIR,—I have read your recent Speeches on "American Slavery and the present Crisis." Not to speak of their other merits, they show great knowledge of American affairs, and treat of them

knowledge of American analists, and read of them
very temperately and judiciously.

It was well that you employed your rich and commanding eloquence to prevent England from making war upon America. I hope you will now employ it to prevent America from making war upon England. You need not come here for this purpose. Stay where you are, and labor with others to bring your Government and people to such a sense and expression of their deep wrong against mine, as shall serve to take from the American heart the hatred of England which rankles in it. I refer in this wrong to nothing else than what has grown out of the Trent matter; for nothing else has made up any part of it. It is true that here and there was a sore displeasure with England for her sympathy with our rebels; but this sympathy might not have been so general as to make England responsible for it. Or it might have been more seeming than real. Or, if it was indeed real, nevertheless, it was not an of-

fense of the grade or character to get angry with.

I have impliedly predicted that America will de-clare war against England, unless England shall prevent it. I scarcely need say that this prediction comes not of my wishes. I love England more than I love any other nation, save my own. I cannot help the preference. A common lineage, language and literature are sufficient to account for it. Her heroes, scholars, philosophers, poets and philanthro-pists I feel to be my own. And whilst many say that her oppression of Ireland, and her forcing of opium on the Chinese, are just worthy of her, I view them to be unworthy of her. The emancipation of her slaves—that was an act worthy of her greatness and glory. I said that I love her. I add that my and grory. I said that I love her. I add that my countrymen loved her. The tears they shed for her when she was struggling with her horrid East India Rebellion were sincere. The welcome they gave her young Prince, for his own sake, for his good Mother's sake, and for dear old England's sake also, was unaffected and cordial. Moreover, I am op-posed to war: and by war I mean the bloody collision of nation with nation. Every such collision I hold to be unnecessary and wrong, both on one side and the other. In no case may a nation declare war: and she may safely conclude that the moral power of her calm but unyielding refusal to arm herself against a declaration of war will protect her from it. Again, should it turn out that there are nations so low in civilization, and so insensible to restraining and reclaiming influences, as to ignore or break through this power and fall upon her, nevertheless, there would be far more and far mightier nations to come to her rescue. These would not only honor her for her peace principles, but they would be prompt to resist every mean and guilty attempt to take advantage of them. Our poor war-cursed world waits for a nation to take this attitude. The nation so trustful in truth as to take it, will find it not less safe than sublime, and will be followed in quick succession by her sister

nations.

That I should be opposed to war, and yet be in sympathy with our large Northern armies, may possibly be an inconsistency. Believing, however, as I have ever done, in the duty of Government to control its subjects, I am conscious of no inconsistence between my opposition to war, and my sympath with armies however large, if their sole object is the quelling of domestic insurrections. If Russia would be willing to save unarmed France from armed England, it by no means follows that she would, on th same or any principle, be willing to employ her for ng a French Rebellion. France must take care of her own rebels. Every nation must like every family, govern itself. The nation or fam-

which cannot, had better be broken up.
That whilst my loyal countrymen have, with scarce an exception, a stinging sense of this wrong done by England to America, there is but a comparative there is but a comparativ handful of them unqualifiedly opposed to war, fully justifies my strong fear that America will make war

upon England.

Is it strange that they should have this stinging sense? To be men, they must have it. The Trent had made herself, both in deed and spirit, part and parcel of the great American Conspiracy. "The owner and agent and all her officers, including the Commandar Williams had knowledge of the assumed Commander Williams, had knowledge of the assumed characters and purposes "of the traitors whom she had taken on board. She was doing what she could to help on their mission of death to their country. And all this was in the face of the Queen's proclamation, and in the face, too, of the punishment which the English Government had inflicted for the like offence, when we were at war with Mexico. The San Jacinto overtook the Trent, and, out of English interests, let her pass on, after having taken the four traitors from her. England, on getting the news, did not punish the Trent, but declared war Her first and immediate measure Troops and arms were hurried off our coast. Instantly men were put in motion to tone of her diplomatic correspondence on the occa-sion, but from her military movements. "Actions speak louder than words." If a man takes off his Coat and coat, and comes towards me with rolled-up sleeve and clinched fists, I shall not be comforted by hi words, however far less threatening they may be I shall still believe that he will whip me if he can England proposed no umpirage—invited no explan-ation—would not even wait to learn whether our Government approved the conduct of the San Ja-cinto. But, with cannon loaded and matches lighted, she stood demanding instant compliance with her peremptory terms. She did, indeed, wait to her peremptory terms. She did, indeed, wait to hear from us; but it was only that she might then de-cide whether to stop war. She had already made

This was oppression indeed-and it was very hard ombined with it. We knew, and we knew that she knew, that had such rebels gone out from her to compass her destruction, she would, without any de-lay or hazard by forms and ceremonies, have caught them wherever she could, and hung them. How knearly keenly insulting to us was her arrogant position, that our national dignity is not entitled to such prompt vindication as hers, and that our national safety falls immeasurably below her own in value and sacredness! She had neither forgotten nor regretted that she had taken thousands of entirely innocent men from our ships. What contempt, then, did she pour upon us, when she virtually told us that

* Secretary Seward to Lord Lyons.

being tempted by them to oppress us! We were struggling under a Rebellion, the mightiest ever known, and the wickedest ever known. It was very wicked because entirely unprovoked. Nay, whilst we had never encroached upon the rights of the Rebels, we had but seldom resisted their multiplied encroachments upon ours. Much more wicked, however, was the rebellion because it was a Pro-Slavery one. Facts prove that it was a purely Pro-Slavery one. Not a single Free State was drawn into it. Eleven of the Slave States rushed into it, and the remaining four would have followed, had they not been restrained by the fear of Federal troops. The different sections in them all sympathize with the Rebellion just in proportion to their respective interest in Slavery. Relieve Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland of the presence of Federal troops, and they would instantly join the Rebellion. There are nominal slaveholders who care little or nothing for Slavery; but in all the land, North or South, there is not one man of the slaveholding spirit, who does not prefer the Rebellion with slavery to the Union without slavery. But enough to prove the Pro-Slavery character of the Rebellion is the intensely Pro-Slavery could have and mutually advertised all the blacks of our good almost instantly advertised all the black of the buddeverties them of that would almost instantly advertised all the black of the sufficient to secure their deep and decisive sympathy. But, alas! the advertised all wonld almost instantly advertised all and almost instantly advertised all almost instantly advertised all and advert nized-though it may be well to add that noth- bors. ing less satanic than the spirit of slavery could have

may be made much higher, and yet be no indication that a high Tariff would, as a mere commercial measure, be approved by us.

But it was not alone nor mainly from the magnitude and wickedness of the Rebellion that we were entitled to the world's pity. Much more were we entitled to it from the state of moral helplessness in which the Rebellion found us. That Slavery had now burst upon us in its vast power did indeed make our case very pitiable. But far more pitiable was it from the fact that Slavery had so long deluded and debauched us, as to leave us incapable of arousing ourselves to resist this vast power. Great strength had we still to resist any other enemy. But in the presence of Slavery, we were only poor paralytics. Far worse our condition than that of Laocoon. His soul was strong in his battle with the snake; but our snake had charmed our soul into powerlessness before the battle had begun. Very monstrous would it have been to come to the help of the snake entwined around America. Nevertheless, England does come to its help. Does she say that we are too debased to be pitied? I admit that it is American to settle questions with slaveholders whilst the rod is over our head; but I deny that it is American to settle questions with slaveholders whilst the rod is over our head; but I deny that it is American to settle questions with slaveholders whilst the rod is over our head; but I deny that it is American to settle questions with slaveholders whilst the rod is over our head; but I deny that it is American to settle questions with slaveholders whilst the rod is over our head; but I deny that it is American to settle questions with slaveholders whilst the rod is over our head; but I deny that it is American to settle questions with slaveholders whilst the rod is over our head; but I deny that it is American to settle questions with slaveholders whilst the rod is over our head; but I deny that it is American to settle dens the suit is dent by a labely but I deny that it is American to settle them such circles of Slavery has reduced us to. Nevertheless, were of taking innocent seamen from our ships. And most of his remaining authorities were doubtless ince it is Slavery that has so degraded us, and since it is Slavery that has so degraded since it is Slavery that has so degraded us, and since it is England that fastened it upon us, especially ill does it become her to taunt us with our degradation, and take advantage of it. Does she bid us follow her example and abolish Slavery? It was comparatively easy to abolish a Slavery no more essentially connected with herself; but by a Slavery mixed up with all her relations and interests, and with all her-

1st. Slavery is killing us. One word from our Government would kill it. Nevertheless, this one word cannot be spoken. Our poor Slavery-ridden Governbels. For as yet that horde is acknowledged by ernment would kill it. Nevertheless, this one word cannot be spoken. Our poor Slavery-ridden Government cannot muster moral courage enough to speak it. That, at such a time as this, it should be studying and worshipping the Constitution, shows its utter incompetence to save us. The Rebels flung away the Constitution at the very outset. They are too much in earnest to let papers trammel their efforts to destroy us. But we, alas! are so drugged and drunken by Slavery as to feel no right to meet these limits of the ministers whom any limits and inviolable. The ministers whom are limits a passage to the ministers whom any limits are so drugged and drunken by Slavery as to feel no right to meet these much in earnest to let papers trammel their efforts to destroy us. But we, alas! are so drugged and drunken by Slavery as to feel no right to meet these efforts save in ways strictly harmonious with every line of the Constitution, or (to express but the same meaning in other words) strictly harmonious with the Pro-Slavery interpretations of the Constitution. Why is it that we do not worship our State Constitution as well as the Federal Constitution? Every few years we cast them aside. The reason is, that Slavery does not call for the worship of them. Our President is bound hand and foot by that Pro-Slaver regard for the Constitution in which he was edury regard for the Constitution regard for the constitution regard for the worship of them. President is bound hand and loot by that Pro-Slave-ry regard for the Constitution in which he was edu-cated. So, too, are most of our Generals. General Sherman's Proclamation, on entering South Caro-lina, says: "Carolinians, we have come as loyal men the content of the amount of the amount of the more, then, may be stop the Masons and Slidells! I confess that there can be an argument of son force against molesting the ordinary ambassador. Sherman's Proclamation, on entering South Carolina, says: "Carolinians, we have come as loyal men fully impressed with our Constitutional obligations to the citizens of your State." Surely we are under no more Constitutional obligations to them than we have come to the constitutional obligations to the state. The present case respects not the ordinary ambassador in whose protection and the ordinary ambassador.

she is so infinitely our superior, that we must not take from her ships so much as four men!—no, and not even if they are very guilty men! No doubt this is in her eye a fitting attitude for a nation of centuries of fame toward upstart America.

But I pass on to speak of our circumstances at the time England declared war against us. Would that she had been moved by them to pity us, instead of being tempted by them to oppress us! We were struggling under a Rebellion, the mightiest ever known, and the wickedest ever known. It was very

Vain is the attempt to pacify us by saying that the Trent case has been settled on our own principles. It was not high when the Rebellion broke out, and the Rebels had but to insist on its being lower, to make it lower. Our high Tariff is a war measure. It may be made much higher, and yet be no indication that a high Tariff would, as a mere commercial measure, be approved by us.

Vain is the attempt to pacify us by saying that the Trent case has been settled on our own principles. It was not pleasant to have it so settled. Moreover, the compulsion is greatly aggravated by the fact that you would not have resorted to it, nor we yielded to it, had not our help-less condition emboldened von to the one, and reduced us to the necessity of the other. But it is not true that the case has been settled on our own principles. I admit that it is American to settle ones. Vain is the attempt to pacify us by saying that

persons. They are plainly but to the innocent seamen from our ships. with all her relations and interests, and with all her-self, she would have been made as helpless as we are. I need not go into arguments to prove our impo-tence against Slavery. A few illustrations of it will nations, the execrable traitor who goes out from hi country for help to destroy it. The ambassador repre

the citizens of your State." Surely we are under no more Constitutional obligations to the cathesis of your State." Surely we are under no more Constitutional obligations to the Rebels. Congress abounds in it. What better, however, could you expect of a Body that now, when the nation is on the very brink of ruin, and nothing should be thought of but conquering the fee by whatever means, Constitutional or Unconstitutional, and by whatever means, Constitutional or Unconstitutional is the first amage of the ordinary with a who had been suppressed in less of the ordinary with a who had been suppressed in less of the ordinary with a weather that the constitution and bilevity in the Constitutional or the constitution of the suppressed in less due to the constitution of the suppressed in less than the constitutional obligation to enquire whether the men who offer themselves for enlistment are slaves, than whether they are apprentices are or citizens, of black men or white; and that it is under no more Constitutional obligation to enquire whether the men who offer themselves for enlistment are slaves, than whether they are apprentices are or citizens, of black men or white; and that it is under no more Constitutional obligation to enquire whether the men who offer th

The Earl speaks not of guilty emissaries and traitors, but of "certain individuals" and "four gentlemen"; and surely "individuals" and "gentlemen" include many whom it would, with one consent, be clearly wrong to force from a ship. In our sacrifice slavery in order to save the nation. No haste to reach a propitiating conclusion, and save other class is so patriotic as the Abolitionists. In ourselves from British guns, we made little account every other there are traitors, but none amongst

ourselves from British guns, we made little account of premises.

That the European nations, as well those who have as those who have not, many ships, should be, just now, so much concerned for the rights of neutrals, is not strange—for just now they are themselves neutrals. Were they belligerents, they would speak in a different tone. But that our statesmen now, whilst America is a belligerent, should be vieing with each other in extravagant concessions to neutrals, would be marvellous indeed, were it not, that, by this means, they can hope to make America satisfied with herself, instead of ashamed of herself at the way she has got out of the Teant trouble. Some of our statesmen go so far as to propose, in respect to the sea, the entire abolition of contraband of war. In their absorbing zeal for neutrals, they forget that a belligerent has rights, and that, in the event of such abolition, another belligerent might, through neutrals, carry on an effective and fatal war against him. They forget, too, that by whatever principle war might be carried on through neutrals on the sea, it might be carried on through neutrals on the sea, it might be carried on through neutrals on the sea, it might be carried on through neutrals on the sea, it might be carried on through neutrals on the sea, it might be carried on through neutrals on the sea, it might be carried on through neutrals on the sea, it might be carried on through neutrals on the sea.

war might be carried on through neutrals on the sea, it might be carried on through neutrals on the land also. Hence, when a couple of nations, France and England for instance, should get to war with each other, they would have recruiting stations in other nations as well as in their own, and thus draw the world into their war. Hence, too, the Lopezes, and Walkers, and other Filibusters would never lack for recruits to carry out their schemes.

England is now favoring the doctrine that the neutral ship shall be exempt from search, provided she is going neither to nor from the port of a beligerent. But this is an absurd doctrine. Surely the question whether a neutral ship may serve a belligerent cannot be affected by the question whether a feet our coast one rod north or one rod south of our boundary; nor by the question whether it reaches our coast a little one side or the other of that boundary. The ship may serve him only to seffectually in the one case as in the civits. whether it reaches our coast a little one side or the other of that boundary. The ship may serve him quite as effectually in the one case as in the other. Horace Greeley, whose writings are always well worth reading, would let the neutral ship go free, provided she has not gone out of her way to serve the belligerent. But reason forbids that she should knowingly serve him, either in or out of her way.

what Mason and Slidell are laboring to have done on a scale as broad as the whole earth. To be consistent, Mr. Sumner cannot escape from letting African slave-traders as well as Mason and Slidell and the scale as broad as the whole earth. To be consistent, Mr. Sumner cannot escape from letting anguly to object to the trial of it by another nation.

sistent, Mr. Summer cannot escape from letting pass on.

The current of American authorities is no more with Mr. Seward's point of taking the ship into port, than with Mr. Summer's point of taking persons from it. For the question with the great mass of those authorities was not whether the ship should be taken, but whether seamen should be taken from it. Mr. Seward argues that it was American to let Mason and Slidell go. Had Old John Brøwn, after his demonstration in Virginia, been caught in a neutral ship, would Mr. Seward have argued that it was right to hold him. Poor Old John Brown was the enemy of SLAVERY, and the friend of but his country. The noble Mason and Slidell were the friends of SLAVERY, and the enemies of but their country. And this, on American principles. It add that it has not been settled on any principles. It has not been settled at all. Even what the case has not been settled on any principles. It has not been settled at all. Even what the case has not been settled on any principles. It has not been settled at all. Even what the case was, was not agreed upon by the parties; nor a step taken, nor a proposition made, to agree upon it. We have no right to say that England's acceptance of Secretary Seward's conclusion will bind her not to take her rebels from our ships. For the case he presents is not the case described in Earl Russell's Letter to Lord Lyons. The Earl speaks not of guilty emissaries and traitors, but of "certain individuals" and "four gen-belle. It is, however, entirely true, that whilst to the right to object to the trial of it by another nation. Nay, our Government would not consent to the the dat our Government was many but the case, save on American principles. Her conduct in regard to the slave-trade makes it exceedingly indecent in her to pretend that a the Case has been settled on American principles, which forbid foreigners to search for criminals.

How much better it would be if our statesmen, instead of trying to make America believe that the sway of slavery; that th

spect to her relations to slavery, the North is enti-tled not to the sympathy, but only to the commisera-tion of England. However soundly Anti-Slavery England might be, consistency would not require her to have Anti-Slavery sympathy with the North. This much, however, I can say for the North—that This much, however, I can say for the North—that a large and rapidly-increasing share of her people are sincerely opposed to slavery, and are filled with shame and sorrow because of her slavery-bound rulers. Thousands of men are still toiling, as for many years they have been, under every reproach and at every sacrifice, to break the yoke of their enslaved brother, and to save their beloved country. The breaking of that yoke is, indeed, an inexpressibly dear object to such men as Garrison and Phillips. But there are none more concerned than they are for the salvation of their country. The love of human rights does not interfere with patriotism. Nay, it is because of this love, that whenever you Nay, it is because of this love, that whenever you find a patriot of the truest type, you find him an Abolitionist. The love of country, which he has in common with others, is fed and expanded in him by the love of universal man.

I have further concessions to make in this connexion. I do not believe that England sympathizes with slavery in our rebellious States, or anywhere else; and I do not believe that her need of their else; and I do not believe that her need of their cotton can drive her to break the blockade of their ports. But I am pained by the apprehension that she will recognize the Government which has within the last year been set up over those States. That I am pained by it, is not because the recognition would tend to weaken the hands of the North in her present struggle. Whether she shall or shall not succeed in the transied decended (exercided) not succeed in this struggle depends (provided, al-ways, that the nation is not too guilty to be saved) not on any other nation, but on the simple question not on any other hatton, but on the simple question whether she shall or shall not allow slavery to keep hinderances in her way. Her way cleared of them, and she is saved; but with them remaining in it, she is lost.

It is because this new Government is a piracy,

and the most guilty and horrid piracy earth ever knew, that I am distressed at the thought of Eng-land's recognition of it. The day which shall witland's recognition of it. The day which shall witness such recognition, will witness England's mighty
influence for evil, and a sensible reduction of the
moral power of the world. This new Government
is sufficiently characterized when we have said that
the great boast of its builders is, that slavery is its
corner-stone. Would God that England and all
Europe, instead of letting this slavery-demonized
Confederacy into the sisterhood of nations, might
be insuring to say as said Daniel Webster of snother be inspired to say, as said Daniel Webster of another habitation where slavery was plying its horrid work:

"Let it be purified, or let it be set aside from the Christian world. Let it be put out of the circle of human sympathies and human regards, and let civilized man henceforth have no communion with it!"

With great regard, Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

THE ORATOR OF FREEDOM.

From the Jersey (Eng.) Independent, Oct. 26, 1861. After the wretched exhibitions of prejudice and downright ignorance on the American question made by the great majority of English members of Parlia-ment addressing their constituents—we except Mr. Forster, the member for Bradford, and two or three ment addressing their constituents—we except Mr. Forster, the member for Bradford, and two or three more—it is a relief, a pleasure and a delight, to turn to the magnificent oration of Senator Sumner, the distinguished son of Massachusetts, which we give in to-day's Independent. As a general rule even those who like to listen to good speeches do not care to read long speeches, good or bad. But even such persons need not our recommendation to give their attention to the graceful periods and electrifying appeals of, probably, the most accomplished of American speakers; perhaps we might justly say the foremost orator speaking the Anglo-Saxon tongue; for, rivalling Gladstone in genius, he more than rivals the glory of England's House of Commons by that holy earnestness which imparts to eloquence its chief effect, and which naturally is the product of circumstances rather than of individual will. Mr. Sumner is world-famed, and for himself personally the most

Thorace Greeky, whose writings are always well worth rendings would let the neutral ship go free provided the has not gone out of her way to survey the provided the has not gone out of her way to survey his control of the way to not of her way to would have the provided that the provided th

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Extracts from a California pamphlet, writte WILLIAM N. SLOCUM, late editor of the San lercury:-

Three objects are before the American people at this time for attainment—the preservation of the Union, an honorable peace, and the abolition of slavery; the first and second of which may be easily and quickly secured by predsigning the third and second of which may be easily and quickly secured by predsigning the third second of which may be easily and quickly secured by predsigning the third second of the quickly secured by proclaiming the third, and enforcing it as fast as our armies move southwa The abolition of slavery must soon be followed by the disbanding of the rebel army. Every Southern soldier would desire to protect his own family against the possible vengeance of the slaves. Peace soon follow, and slavery being destroyed, the soon follow, and slavery being destroyed, the peace would be permanent between the two sections, though quiet at the South cannot be restored for years. The estates of rebels should be divided and apportioned among the Northern soldiers, upon condition of immediate settlement. This course would infuse a new element into Southern society, which in less than ten years would revolutionize the character of the Southern people. It is an absolute fact, (all lies to the contrary notwithstanding,) that the white man can perform more and harder labor at the South than the negro. It has been proved over and over ain in the ditching and railroad building of the outhern States. Labor too arduous for the negro is performed by the white man with ease. The "poor white trash" of the South, being acclimated, are better able to labor even than the whites of the North, and on finding that other white men, more intelligent than themselves, are not ashamed to work for a living, they too would earn enough to live de-cently; and the next generation, educated in the cently; and the next generation, educated in the schools introduced by the Northern men, would be a superior race. In the meantime, laws would require to be passed for the regulation of labor, and to prevent the oppression of the negro by white tyrants.

Find emancipation is our

only hope, and speedy emancipation our In urging this policy upon the people, I have not re-ferred to the threatening aspect of our foreign rela-tions, for I believe we should do the right thing betons, for I believe we should do learn of a war with a foreign power if we persist in the wrong. We have never been in the habit of looking to the monarchies of Europe for any approval of the acts of a republican government; nevertheless, at this crisis, cannot close our eyes to the fact that hostilities with foreign powers are liable to commence at any moment. There is a great difference between the spirit of the British government towards this try, and that which animates a majority of the Brit people. The sympathies of the British people ing, as yet, strongly enlisted in favor of the cipation, the British government is left free to wage war against a republic of which it has always been igalous, and which, if again united, will be its great est rival; while, in case of disunion, an immense trade will be opened between England and the Southern Confederacy, (now almost monopolized by the North,) an alliance will be formed between them, (because it will then be too late for the people to re strain the Government,) and the material prosperity of England will be much enhanced. Though France and Spain would be less directly benefitted gland, the rulers of those countries see in the downfall of this republic the more permanent estab nent of monarchical rule thro hout the world and, though professing friendship they stand ready to make use of any pretext that would enable them e permanent disruption of this Govern ent. While we maintain our present policy, they ay safely aid the rebellion without giving offence to their own people; but let our Government pro claim emancipation, and the enthusiasm of the ple of France would warn the Emperor of the day ger of running counter to such an immense publi inion; while the British Ministry controlled by the British people, would foresee itself crushed by any attempt to interfere against a cause so holy as would then be the cause of our Government; and We should have the sympathy of the people of the world, the approval of our own consci benignant Providence.

with them? What would be the necessity of doing anything with them, except to pass laws for their protection? Is not their labor needed where they are? Has it not been demonstrated, by the results of emancipation in the Indies, that they are less dangerous as freemen than slaves, and that their willingness to labor will induce them to continue in the service of kind masters for wages, to the great moral. mental, physical, and pecuniary benefit of both? Has the freed slave been a curse in those States of the North where slavery has been abolished? Our history proves the contrary. They have always taof themselves when freed, and found it much sier than before freedom, when they had to earn their master's living as well as their own. Yet people still say that they are dependent upon a n for support, and that when freed they become nces, to get rid of which some colonization lan must be invented for their removal. If there anything I abominate more than slavery, it is the schemes that are sometimes hatched for colonizing

But what would you do with the slaves?"

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR GEN. HALLECK'S "ORDER NO. 3."

Sr. Louis, January 16, 1862.

A few days since, while Company C of the Iowa 3d, under command of Lieutenant Leffingwell, was in the occupancy of Florence, guarding the North Misthe occupancy of Florence, guarding the North Mis-souri Railroad at that point, a negro came dashing towards the camp about eleven o'clock at night, mounted upon a high-spirited horse. He was about to pass the guard, who sprang forward and caught the bridle-rein of his horse, and stopped him. The negro immediately threw himself from the animal, and in a cringing, obsequious manner observed: "Massa soger, please let me go in de camp, and see de Illinoy soger." The guard informed him that de Illinoy soger." The guard informed him that they were Iowa soldiers, and desired to know what nted. He hung down his head for a moment, seemingly musing over some disappointment, and then continued—"Massa soger! look at dis collar l'se a good nigger. Please let me go in." guard now discovered that he was ironed, and diately called the officer of the guard who took his ow discovered that he was ironed, and immeto the guard-house. In the morning he was taken before Lieutenant Leffingwell, around whose quar-ters the entire command had already assembled; and never did men look upon a scene more degrading was presented to their view in and humiliating than was presented to their view in the person of this slave. Around his neck was a band of iron half an inch thick, and nearly one and a half inches wide, not locked but securely Three iron prongs of lightning-rod size were welded to this band, at equal distances apart, and arose above his head about nine inches, with an outward inclination. The iron had lacerated his neck, and the wound had partially healed under the protec-tion he had given to them by holding up the band with his hands during the three preceding days that he was concealed in a corn-field, but while riding the horse he could not hold it up, and it had opened the wound, from which there was a bloody, mattery ooze trickling down upon his naked shoul-The men stood around, gazing upon the scene before them in mute astonishment, and it was not until the negro had presented his petition two or three times that they could realize the fact that the cruelty of the scene slave master living but a short distance from St. Louis, the enlightened emporium of Missouri. The ne-gro observed—" Please, Massa soger, take dis collar go observed—"Please, Massa soger, take dis collar off my neck. Ise a good nigger; I'll do any ting you want me. De Illinoy sogers cut de collar off 'er Ben." The Lieutenant immediately ordered it to be stricken off, when an old file was procured, which could be made to work upon the band only in a slanting manner. After a labor of over three hours it was removed, the men taking turn about—two holding the hard while one used the file. The band is now the band while one used the file. The band is not in possession of Lieutenant Leffingwell, who holds it as one of the trophies of the 3d lowa, and the negro is now officiating in his quarters as a servant.

The master of this contraband resides about ten

miles from Florence. It appears that the negro had carried this iron band upon his neck nearly three months, as a punishment for assisting his wife to make her escape into Illinois. Gen. Halleck, or some other prudent commander, may order this band to be re-riveted upon his neck, and the "property" surrendered to his master; but from what I have seen of the lows soldiers, I believe that blood would be the world of their haveste before the world. om the end of their bayonets before they would The contraband always gives the Missouri troops a wide berth, and generally makes for the Illinois regiments, under whose broad shield of bayonets he feels secure.—Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

A NEW PHASE OF ANTI-SLAVERY.

Those who have been accustomed to read, in the iberator or elsewhere, the writings of pro-slavery people, have for many years seen the phrase "malignant philanthropy" applied to the ideas and course of tion of the Abolitionists. This absurd phrase was invented as an effective catch-word with which to stignatize the opposers of slavery; and it was readily adopted by the various classes of persons disposed so to stigmatize them; that is to say, by persons who were slaveholders themselves, or who, being connected religiously, politically, commercially or socially

And, the sectarians, politicians and merhants in question being what they were, it was by no means strange that they should resort to such means of operation. Still, it remained true that all

the civil war. A set of men have just arisen, active and earty opposers of slavery, and seeking its immediate overthrow and its complete eradication-and showing, so far, the same purpose as the American Anti-Slavery Society—but yet choosing to declare, at the same time, their contemptuous disregard of those considerations of justice, humanity and recognition of the rights of man as man, which have been the prime motives of the old Abolitionists. Mr. Garrison and his associates—writing and speaking a great deal, incidentally, on the advantages of an abolition of slavery, on the increase of welfare that would come from very, on the increase of welfare that would come from it to the religion, morality, education, literature, commerce, agriculture, art, science and social life of all the States, and of all classes in each State—always emphasized right and duty as the paramount considerations in the case; always pressed first the claims of instice and humanity: always said that the slave had justice and humanity; always said that the slave had a right to freedom, quoting the Declaration of Independence in his behalf; and always said that the white nan was bound in duty to give him this freedom, and was guilty of aggravated sin every day of his delay to give it, quoting, to this effect, the concurrent testimony of the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures. The w comers of whom I have been speaking, on the contrary, make conspicuous and emphatic disclaimer of all right, justice or humanity, in the conduct of their new enterprise. They parade their utter indifference to the welfare of the negro, free or slave. Any regard for, or mention of, his rights and interests in the solution of our great problem belongs, in their view, to "abolition jargon." They distinctly declare themselves to be looking out for Number One; to be seeking the advantage of their side, the white man's party; and their own deliberate exposition of their motive and desire fairly parallels the selfish man's prayer-" God bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four and no more. Amen!"

which makes energetic appeal for an immediate turning of our war against slavery, and for a thorough extirpation of it from the loyal as well as the disloyal

" About the time that Calhoun was spreading the "About the time that Calhoun was spreading the heresy of his state-rights doctrine in South Carolina and taking his 'logical ground' on the slavery question, a class, then almost universally branded as fanatics, but whose proportions have since very largely swelled, arose at the North, which were a match for he South Carolina Senator with his own weapons. Each laid hold of an extreme point, and maintained it. refer to the Abolitionists of thirty years ago, un Garrison, Tappan and Co. These people seized around them, which were close at hand, within their own doors, swelling perhaps in their own hearts, they 'Slavery is an awful sin in the signt of God. Slave-holders are awful sinners. We of the North having made a covenant with such sinners are equally guilty of the sin of slavery with them. Slavery must be immediately abolished. Fiat justifia ruat calum. Better that the Republic fall than continue in the unholy league one day.' These men were ready to 'dissolve the Union,' to disintegrate the nation, to blass the hopes of perhaps millions of persons over the world, who were watching with anxious hearts the world, who were watching with anxious hearts the strong were made strong expressly that they might serve and help the weak. In another article, entitled "What to do with the Darkies," the writer, after stating that the over-

be supremely great in this, that amid toil and trial, foes within and without, it has seen the American the following ingenious plan of executing poetical loes within and without, it has seen the American people determine that slavery, the worm which gnawded the core of its tree of life, shall be plucked out. Out it shall go, that is settled. We have fought the foe too long with kid gloves, but now puss will lay aside her mittens and catch the Southern rats in earnest. It is the negro who sustains the South; the negro who maintains its army, feeds it, digs its trenches, requires its precious chivalry, and is thereby forced. uires its precious chivairy, and is thereby forced ost unnaturally to rivet his own chains. There most unnaturally to rivet his own chains. There shall be an end to this, and our administration is yielding to the inevitable necessity. Here again the great year has worked a wonder, since in so short a space it has made such an advance in discovering a basis by which all Union men may conscientiously unite in freeing the black. There have been hitherto two steps made towards the solution. The first was that of the old Abolition movement, which saw only the suffering of the slave and cried aloud for his freedom, reckless of all results. It was humane; but even humanity is not always worldly wise, and it did unquestionably for twenty years defeat its own aim in the Border States. But it worked most undinchingly. Then came Helper, who saw that the poor white man of the South was being degraded below the negro, and that industry and capital were fearfully checked by slaver. In his well-known work he pointed out, by calm and dispassionate facts and figures, that the land south of 'Mason and Dixon's' was being sacrificed most wastefully, and the majority of its white inhabitants kept in incredible ignorance, meanness and poverty, simply that a few privileged families might remain 'first and foremost.' These opinions were most clearly sustained, and the country was amazed. People began to ask if it was quite right, after all, to suffer this siavery to grow and grow, when it was manifestly received to the country was amazed. People began to ask if it was quite right, after all, to sufferly sinking for the proving on the near the form of the shade of the country was amazed. People began to ask if it was quite right, after all, to sufferly sinking for the proving one white man, and literally sinking for the proving one white man, and literally sinking for the proving one white man of the shade of the proving of the slow of the slo shall be an end to this, and our administration is yieldvery to grow and grow, when it was manifestly re-acting on the poor white man, and literally sinking him below the level of the black. This was the second of the energy, directness and thoroughness of the as movement on the slave question, and its effect was sault made by this publication upon slavery. Help

But there was yet a third advance required, and it came with the past year and the war, in the form of the now so rapidly expanding 'Emancipation' movement. Helper had shown that slavery had degraded the poor whites, but the events leading to the present struggle indicated to all intelligent humanity results that it was rapidly demoralizing and ruining in the most hideous manner the minds of the masters of the large was speeding its present and sagacious in worldly wisdom as the writers in the most hideous manner the minds of the masters of the slaves—nay, that its foul influence was spreading like a poison mist over the entire continent. The universal shout of joyful approbation which the whole South had raised years ago when a Northern senator was stricken down and beaten in the most infamously cowardly manner, had caused the very horror of amazement at such fearful meanness, among all true-hearted and manly men, the world over. But when there came from the 'first families' grinnings of delight over the vilest thievery and forgery and perjury by Floyd and his fellows,—when the whole South, after agreeing in carrying on an election, refused to abide meaning thereby all that had made the North and West prosperous and glorious,—and when, finally, it was found that this loathsome poison was working through the North itself, corrupting the young with pseudo-aristocratic pro-slavery sympathies,—then indeed it became apparent that for the sake of all, and of that of men in comparison to whose welfare that of the negro was a mere trifle, this fearful disease must be in some form abated. The result was the devel ment of Emancipation on the broadest possible grounds,—of Emancipation for the sake of the Union and of the white man,—to be brought about, however, by the will of the people, subject to such rules grounds,—of Emancipation for the sake of the Collon and of the white man,—to be brought about, however, by the will of the people, subject to such rules and harm to themselves, just as much as oppressively as discussion and expediency might determine. This keeping him in chains. Why not have done with

was the present Emancipation movement, first urged by that name in the New York Knickerbocker magazine, though its main principles were practically manifesting themselves in many quarters—the most prominent being the well-known proclamations of Generals Butler and Fremont.

'Emancipation' does not, as has been urged, present in comparison to Abolition a distinction without a difference. Helper desired the freedom of the slave for the sake of the poor white man in the South, and for Southern development. Emancipation goes further, and claims that nowhere on the American continent is the white laborer free from the vile comparison. nent is the white laborer free from the vile con son and influences of slavery, and that it shou abolished for the sake of the Union, and for the

"We must not be blind to a great opportunity which may be lost, of forever quelling a foul nuisance which would, if neglected nose, live forever. Do we not see, feel, and understand what sort of white men are derect, and understand what sort of white men are developed by slavery, and do we intend to keep up such a race among us? Do we want all this work to do over again every ten or five years, or all the time? For a quarter of a century, slavery and nothing else has kept us in a growing fever, and now that it has reached with slaveholders, wished their "peculiar institution" a crisis, the question is whether we shall calm down the patient with cool rose-water. In the crisis comes a physician who knows the constitution of his patient, and proposes scarching remedies and a thorough cure, —and, to! the old nurse cries out that he is interfering and acting unwis-ly, though he is quite as willing to adopt her cooling present solace as she.

to adopt her cooling present solace as she.

If we had walked over the war-course last spring without opposition,—if we had conquered the South, would we have put an end to this trouble? Does any means of operation. Still, it remained true that all those who ventured to disparage philanthropy did so in the interest of slavery; they all assumed, either that slavery was a good thing in itself, or that its overthrow would bring more evils than its continuance.

But a phenomenon still stranger has now made its appearance as one of the results of the rebellion and appearance as one of the results of the rebellion and those of the state of the state of the rebellion and the state of the results of the rebellion and the state of t they would not hold their tongues. It was 'rule or ruin' with them. And if, as it seems, a man cannot hold slaves without being arrogant others, we must take his slaves away.

Now let every friend of the Union boldly assum horse in spite of law,-nay, and breed up a race of him, whereon to rough-ride everybody who goes afoot,—then it becomes still more imperati-that the Smith family cease cavaliering it altogether

"Is there any reason, even the slightest, to support that by military and naval means alone the rebellio can be crushed by the 19th of April next?

Yet every day's delay gives the Confederate State additional strength, and confederate the confederate State additional strength, and confederate State additional strength additional strength, and renders them in the estima tion of mankind more and more worthy of recognitio be followed by treaties of friendship and alliance; and those treaties will give strength to the rebels and in crease the embarrassments of our own Government.

It is the necessity of our national life that the settlement of this question should not be much longer post

By some means we must satisfy the world, and that speedily, that the rebellion is a failure. Nor can we much longer tender declarations of what we intend to do, or offer promises as to what we will do, in the face of the great fact that for eight months the capital of notive and desire fairly parallels the selfish man's of the great fact that for eight months the capital of the great fact that for eight months the capital of the Republic has been in a state of siege. If, in these circumstances of necessity and peril to us, the armies of the rebels be not speedily dispersed, and the leaders of a new periodical, The Continental Monthly, which makes energetic appeal for an immediate turnship which makes energetic appeal for an immediate turnship. ter, and for the support of the enemies of the Constitution and the Union? If there were any probability that the States would return to their allegiance, there that the States would return to their allegiance, their indeed we might choose to aid to our own burthen interfere with their internal affairs. Bu rather than there is no hope whatever that the second States return voluntarily to the Union."

The limitation here disclosed is also shown in the Literary Notices" of the Continental Monthly. Speak ing of THE REJECTED STONE, the Editor represents its advocacy of emancination to be-" not on the narrow ground of abolition, but on the necessity of promptly destroying an evil which threatens to vitiat the white race." And, speaking of the TRAGEDY OF Errors, he says-" We cannot agree with its very talented author in finding so much that is touching and beautiful in the negro, believing that the motte daveholding. Their argument was very simple. Slavery is an awful sin in the sight of God. Slave-holders are awful sinners. We of the North having made a covenant with such sinners are equally guilty d'amour," is only a different form of Christ's injunc-

experiment of our government trembling lest it should whelming difficulty of our position is the proper dis-If 1861 had brought nothing else to pass, it would posal of the Negro, "the black dregs" at the bottom justice against the rebel slaveholder :-

"President Lincoln is understood to favor emigra This looks well. Carry the blacks aw. ia. Unfortunately I am informed that eight Great Easterns, each making one trip per m could only export the annual increase of our Soutl slaves. This speaks in thunder tones, even to There welkin, and provokes a scream from the eagle. It is

impossible.

But what shall we do with our blacks, since it is

enough to show, with the fault in question, something But there was yet a third advance required, and towards the extermination of this worst evil and sin

Continental Monthly, deliberately repudiating a higher motive and adopting a lower one. No doubt they will gain more partisans, at presen by this course of policy. For the depravation wrought by our long toleration and support of slavery has so

thoroughly pervaded Church and State, that few men of either class will hesitate at injustice, when it promises success. Moreover, so thoroughly have the teachers of both classes betrayed and perverted their Floyd and his fellows,—when the whole South, arter agreeing in carrying on an election, refused to abide by its results,—when the whole Southern press abounded in the vilest denunciations of labor and poverty, and in Satanic contempt of everything 'Yankee,' meaning thereby all that had made the North and meaning thereby all that had made the North and laborate and when finally, it

oppression? Why not choose justice, and adhere to its dictates? Why not place ourselves on God's side, that the latter of these bodies is not the one thus con tional prosperity ?-c. K. W.

CONFIRMATION.

The suggestions above presented, as to the existence of a very extensive hostility of feeling against the negro among the people of the free States, receive sad onfirmation from the following article, from the Jour- result of the collections thus ordered; what sum was and of Commerce of Tuesday last. True to its proslavery antecedents, that paper parades "with alac y" the evidence of a disposition, on the part of me of the North-Western States, to expel, or otherwise oppress, the unhappy blacks who are now seeking refuge among them. If the Journal of Commerce cared for the negroes, it would represent to these selfish North-Western people the undoubted fact, that a complete abolition of slavery by law would draw that race at once, by strong attraction, to the South, and away from them; and it would urge them, for this as well as for better reasons, to throw their efforts in aid of such abolition. But, sharing fully with North and South in the hered of those whom it has injured, it uses these sad acts of oppression to recon favorite scheme of compulsory Colonization for the

SICK OF THE NEGRO. Some of the North-Western States are "making up faces" because a considerable number of miserable negroes have taken up their abode in that part of the country. The latter were so simple and credulous as to believe that all the zeal for Sambo so loudly professed was in good earnest, and Samo so tour professed was in good carness, and that the colored people would be welcomed to the embrace of their white brethren. But, alas, for human expectations. Instead of finding a plenty of hoe-cake and corn-dodges, and nothing to do, these unfortunate refugees get nothing but cold shoulder. Some of the indices to public opinion, in the North-West, are worth observing.

The following petition is being circulated in Ohio for signatures. In Jefferson Township, Franklin coun-ty, the county in which Columbus is situated, the peti-tion received the signatures of two hundred and forty-one out of two hundred and flify-four voters:—

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio : We, the undersigned, voters of Franklin county, Ohio, in view of the intimation made by the President of the United

view or the infination made by the President of the United States, in his message, that by an act of Congress, and by laws of some of the States, to be hereafter enacted, many of the negroes, held as slaves, may be set at liberty, and fear-ing that they may wander into Ohio, to the great damage of the white inhabitants of our State, and especially to those who have to depend upon their labor to support them-solves and families;

Coming from Ohio, this movement is very ungra-cious, for, excepting Massachusetts, that State has manifested more solicitude for the negro than any other, and should at least take her full share of all the

negroes that may be emancipated.

Illinois, too, is manifesting a dislike of the black ele ment entering so largely into her population. In the Constitutional Convention of the State, now in session, a proposition was introduced, but voted down by 21 Constitutional convention of the State, now in session, a proposition was introduced, but voted down by 21 ayes to 46 nays, to expel all the negroes now within the limits of the Commonwealth, and as another phase of the same movement, we notice that a resolution was introduced to this body, explicitly denouncing the Abolitionists, and placing them in the same category with Secessionists, as follows:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be able doctrine of secession has not received its vitality and nourishment from the Abolition leaders of the North; and whether, in short, the Abolitionists of the North and the rebels of the South are not equally and alike traitors.

This was laid on the table by a comparatively small majority, the vote on the question standing 29 to 26.

Then comes Iowa in the list of disaffected States. Early in the session of the present Legislature, a resolution was offered that at least one-half of the time be given to legislating for white men, and it was probably in pursuance of this idea that a bill was introduced a tew days ago, of which the following is an abstract:—

That no negro or mulatto shall be allowed to settle in That no negro or mulatto shall be allowed to settle in this State without bringing a satisfactory certificate of his freedom, and filing with the Board of Supervisors a bond of \$500 for good behavior; and that any negro or mulatto failing to comply with such regulation shall be hired out to the highest bidder for the benefit of the county; that any citizen harboring such person shall be subject to a heavy fine; and that slaveholders shall have the right of transit across the State for their slaves.

Quite a sharp debate sprang up, lasting throughout he day, but action on the bill was indefinitely post-oned, by 74 to 15. poned, by 74 to 15.

the subject of providing homes for negroes, but shad any-the war degenerate into an abolition crusade, and any-thing be left to legislate upon, to do something in re-thing be left to legislate upon, to do something in re-which "neither height, nor depth, nor principalities, gard to this matter will become imperative.

Meanwhile, it is better that Congress and inferior branches of government should direct attention to the more immediate wants of the country.

Mich "neither height, nor depth, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present nor to come, can separate from this love," which reaches to their very souls? (Renewed laughter and applause.)

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSION-ERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Honorary Members, and its Southern subscribers, by of it among the poor whites at the South. The cause the Secession movement, it naturally seeks to obtain of this prejudice may be seen at a glance. The edufrom other quarters those funds which its slavehold- cated and wealthy class despise the negro, because ing friends no longer supply. Its appeals to this effect they have robbed him of his hard earnings, or, at least, have been for a long time before the public, and one have got rich off the fruits of his labor; and they believe answer to them has come from Scotland.

in a document signed by the distinguished Dr. Cand- channel. Their "occupation will be gone." lish, urges that aid be given to American Missions, lowest class hate him because he is poor, as they are, not only for the worthiness of their special object, but and is a competitor with them for the same labor. The as a pacificatory measure; a method of showing that poor ignorant white man, who does not understand that to say, the proportion of paupers is much less among Scottish Christians have no bitterness of feeling the interest of the laboring classes is mutual, argues us than among you! (Hear, hear.) Are the beggan towards this country. And a collection in the Free in this wise: "Here is so much labor to be performed, Churches was accordingly made on Sunday, January | —that darkey does it. If he was gone, I should have 26th, on behalf of the American Missions.

The (Edinburgh) Witness made an inquiry and a sug- notions of justice and humanity. While uttering my gestion in that paper, of which the following is an solemn protest against this American vice, which has extract:-

ies that represent the missionary spirit in America, is a convenient opportunity for casting oil on the lately troubled waters. Now, the question I wish to ask is, For which of the missionary institutions of America is ald solicited? There are certainly two societies in America which promote foreign missions, but their character differs essentially. One of them is called the American Missionary Association, the missionaries of which have traversed the world to spread the Gospel message: but, while they have done so, they have pel message; but, while they have done so, they not neglected the heathen on their own contin They have sought to point the poor negro in the Southern States to the truth which maketh free, and to that Saviour by whom they have redemption, and salvation, and everlasting life. These missionaries have been persecuted, and imprisoned, and hunted from the present war is an effort to nationalize, perpetuate, and extend slavery in this country. In short slavery peen persecuted, and imprisoned, and hunted from place to place, and in more than one instance their lives have been sacrificed; but they have never hesitated to go where they thought there was a call from souls perishing for lack of knowledge.

This Association never received contributions from slaveholders, feeling a conscientious objection to putting into their treasury the price of blood, but yet the slaves were their especial care; and now then he

ting into their treasury the price of boood, one yet the slaves were their especial care; and now they have established a mission at Fortress Murroe, among the thousands of "contrabands" that have fled to the

No word of love and sympathy has it given to the No word of love and sympathy has it given to the poor oppressed slaves. No gospel message had it for them. It gladly received into its treasury thousands of pounds from their oppressors, who were from time of pounds from their oppressors, who were from time a day! Who is responsible for this great sacrifice a day! Who is responsible for this great sacrifice to time appointed as managers and presidents, and for whose guilt it had of course no condemnation to offer. It sent missionaries among the Indian nations where slaves were held, and, in consistency, uttered no word against slavery there. Converts holding slaves were received into the Church; and it is within a year or these conventions. But, standing where he did, he saw the real enemy of

The correspondent of the Witness earnestly hopes in the act of laying a new corner-stone for our na- mended by Dr. Candlish to the support and sympathy of the Free Church; and very judiciously suggests' that the congregations to whom this appeal comes make full inquiry, and satisfy themselves thoroughly upon this point, before making any contribu

> It is to be hoped that this friend (or some other) will report, both in Scotland and here, what was the obtained, and to which Society it was sent. Or if to both, how much the leaders of the Free Church assigned to the anti-slavery, and how much to the proslavery body ?-c. K. w

"COLORED REFUGEES"

"We prefer this designation of the people who are fleeing to our camps and fleets, to that of 'Contrabands,' 'Freedmen,' or 'Vagrants,' because the first implies property in man, the second describes the ex-slaves as actually free, when their condition is otherwise, and the third indicates a degradation and status which the Refugees do not deserve."

So says the "American Missionary," the organ that "American Missionary Association," which, having always protested agrinst slaveholding, and the unprincipled course of the "American Board" gard to it, have now sent their missionaries to For tress Monroe and Port Royal, to improve the first op portunity of helping the class above spoken of.

The word "Contrabands," (whatever temporary it may have had when applied, as a lawyer's quibble, to prevent the cruelty of driving men back into slave ry,) is not a proper term to be applied to human be ings. In fact, no one word expresses their condition. They are not exactly slaves, and, to the disgrace of our Government, they are not exactly freedmen. Let them be called Colored Refugees, until we can obtain for them a recognized freedom and citizenship

SPEECH OF JOHN S. ROCK, ESO., the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Sle very Society, Thursday Evening, Jan. 23.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-I am here not so much to make a speech as to add a little more color to this

occasion. (Laughter.) I do not know that it is right that I should speak

at this time, for it is said that we have talked too much already; and it is being continually thundered in our ears that the time for speech-making has ended, and erty in Ohio. property in Ohio.

And, if not in conflict with the Constitution, that you also cause those now in Ohio to be removed in as reasonable a time as your judgment may suggest, and that you make it the duty of the trustees of the several townships to see that said law be faithfully enforced.

This may be the theory of the people, but we all know that the active idea has found but little sympathy with either of our great military commanders, or the National Executive; for they have told us, again and again, that "patience is a cure for all sores," that we must wait for the "good time" which, to us, has been long a-coming. (Applause.) It is not my desire, neither is it the time for me t

criticise the Government, even if I had the disposition so to do. The situation of the black man in this country is far from being an enviable one. To-day, our heads are in the lion's mouth, and we must get them out the best way we can. To contend against the Gov ernment is as difficult as it is to sit in Rome and fight with the Pope. (Laughter.) It is probable, that, if we had the malice of the Anglo-Saxon, we would watch our chances and seize the first opportunity to take our revenge. If we attempted this, the odds would be instructed to inquire and report who, what class, faction or party is responsible for the present rebellion against the Federal Government; and whether the odious and treason-peding! (Laughter.) The most of us are cana--nothing! (Laughter.) The most of us are capa ble of perceiving that the man who spits against th wind, spits in his own face! (Laughter.)

While Mr. Lincoln has been more conservative than I had hoped to find him, I recognize in him an honest man, striving to redeem the country from the degradation and shame into which Mr. Buchanan and his predecessors have plunged it. (Applause.)

This nation is mad. In its devoted attachment to the negro, it has run erany after him, (laughter,) and now, having caught him, hangs on with a deadly grasp, and says to him, with more earnestness and pathos than Ruth expressed to Naomi, "Where thou goest, I will go; where thou lodgest, I will lodge thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." (Laughter and applause.)

Why this wonderful attachment? My brother (Mr. Remond) spoke ably and eloquently to you this afternoon, and told you of the cruel and inhuman prejudices of the white people of this country. He location of this organ of sympathy is in the pockets was right. But has he not failed to look on the other es for negroes, but should side of this question? Has he not observed the deep of slave labor? Of course you have; and pity those

souls ? (Renewed laughter and applause.) I do not deny that there is a deep and cruel prejudice lurking in the bosoms of the white people of this country. It is much more abundant in the North than in the South. Here, it is to be found chiefly among Since this body has lost its Southern Corporate and the higher and lower classes; and there is no scarcity nswer to them has come from Scotland.

The Commission of the Free Church of Scotland, and they will be obliged to seek business in a new his place." The rich and the poor are both prejudiced colored population than is to be found in any other day Just before this time, an intelligent correspondent of from interest, and not because they entertain vague in the free States, and where we are denied every done more than any other thing to degrade the Ameri-"The appeal suggests, that to aid the two great bod- can people in the eyes of the civilized world. I am verted to the truth by the "foolishness of anti-slavery preaching," and are deeply interested in the welfare of the race, and never hesitate to use their means and their influence to help break off the yoke that has been so long crushing us. I thank them all, and hope the number may be multiplied, until we shall have a people who will know no man save by his virtues and

and extend slavery in this country. In short, slavery is the cause of the war: I might say, is the war itself. Had it not been for slavery, we should have had no war! Through two hundred and forty years of inde scribable tortures, slavery has wrung out of the blood, bones and muscles of the negro hundreds of millions of dollars, and helped much to make this nation rich. stablished a mission at Fortress Munroe, among the thousands of "contrabands" that have fled to the Northern camp. There the missionaries supply temporal aid, education, and spiritual comfort and instruction; they also administer the rite of marriage to those to whom slavery had previously denied it.

Surely such an institution as this well deserves the support of Scottish friends of missions, if, in the generosity of their hearts, they can afford to give any thing beyond what is required to support their own peculiar work in this department.

The other missionary institution of America,—the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,—is of much greater magnitude. Its ramifications extend to the heathen throughout the world plut, alas! it has totally neglected four millions of souls at its own doors. At the same time, it has developed a volcano which thousand dollars,-which no one claims was intenagainst slavery there. Converts holding slaves were received into the Church; and it is within a year or two that a slave was burned alive by one of these converted Indians."

with Anti-Slavery, except what he got from his official position, as it was forced upon his convictions. But, standing where he did, he saw the real enemy of the country and because the country are considered to the country and the country and the country are considered to the country and the country and the country are considered to the country are considered to the country and the country are considered to the country and the country are considered to the country the country; and because he favored striking at its | it supports them.

vitals, his head was cut off, and that of a Hunker's substituted! There is a storm in that cloud which to-day, though no larger than a man's hand, is des. tined to sweep over this country and wake up this guilty nation. Then we shall know where the facility is, and if these dry bones can live! (Loud applaus.)

The Government wishes to bring back the conto what it was before. This is possible; but what is h be gained by it? If we are fools enough to retain the cancer that is eating out our vitals, when we can safely extirpate it, who will pity us if we see our mistake when we are past recovery? (Hear, her Abolitionists saw this day of tribulation and reign of terror long ago, and warned you of it; but you would no ear! You now say that it is their agita has brought about this terrible civil war! That is t say, your friend sees a slow match set near a ker of gunpowder in your house, and timely warns you the danger which he sees is inevitable; you despise his warning, and, after the explosion, say, if h not told you of it, it would not have happened | (Lo applause.) Now, when some leading men who hold with the

policy of the President, and yet pretend to be liberal. argue, that while they are willing to admit that the slave has an undoubted right to his liberty, the master has an equal right to his property; that to liberate the slave would be to injure the master, and a greater good would be accomplished to the country in these times, by the loyal master's retaining his property than by giving to the slave his liberty,-I do understand it so. Slavery is treason against Go man and the nation. The master has no right to be a partner in a conspiracy which has shaken the very foundation of the Government. Even to apologize for it, while in open rebellion, is to aid and abet in treason. The master's right to his property in human flesh cannot be equal to the slave's right to his liberty The former right is acquired, either by kidnapping, unlawful purchase from kidnappers, or inheritano from kidnappers. The very claim invalidates itself On the other hand, liberty is the inalienable right every human being; and liberty can make no con promise with slavery. The goodness of slavery b the master can bear no relative comparison goodness of liberty to the slave. Liberty and slaver are contraries, and separated from each other as good om evil, light from darkness, heaven from he (Applause.) We trace effects to their cause. The evils brought upon the slave and the free colors man are traced to slavery. If slavery is better than freedom, its effects must also be better; for the better effect is from the better cause, and the better rem from the better principle; and conversely, of hour effects and results, the causes and principles are better. The greater good is that which we would most design to be the cause to ourselves and our friends, and the greater evil is that which would give us the deeper affliction to have involved upon them or ourselve Now, there is no sane man who would not rather ha his liberty, and be stripped of every other earthly comfort, and see his friends in a like situation, that be doomed to slavery with its indescribable category of cruelty and wrongs-

Sometimes loaded with heavy chains And flogged till the keen lash stains.

It may be an easy matter to apologize for slavery but after applying the great test,-the Golden Rule,of "doing unto others as we would have them do unto us," we must admit that no apology can be made for slavery. And of all the miserable miscreants who have attempted to apologize for, and extol, the happy ondition of the slave, I have never seen one of the willing to take the place of one of these so-called happy creatures." (Loud applause.)

To-day, when it is a military necessity, and when the safety of the country is dependent upon emand pation, our humane political philosophers are puzzled to know what would become of the slaves if they were emancipated! The idea seems to prevail that the oor things would suffer, if robbed of the gloriou privileges that they now enjoy! If they could not b flogged, half starved, and work to support in case and luxury those who have never waived an opportunit to outrage and wrong them, they would pine awa and die! Do you imagine that the negro can liv outside of slavery? Of course, now, they can take car of themselves and their masters too; but if you give them their liberty, must they not suffer? (Laughte and applause.) Have you never been able to so through all this? Have you not observed that the the slaveholder and the man who shares in t men who have lived upon their ill-gotten weal You know, if they do not have somebody to work for them, they must leave their gilded salons, and take of their coats and roll up their sleeves, and take their chances among the live men of the world. This, you are aware, these respectable gentlemen will not do for they have been so long accustomed to live by rob bing and cheating the negro, that they are swom never to work while they can live by plunder. (Ap-

plause.) Can the slaves take care of themselves? What do you suppose becomes of the thousands who fly ragged and pennyless from the South every year, and scatter themselves throughout the free States of the North Do they take care of themselves? I am neithe ashamed nor afraid to meet this question. Assertions like this, long uncontradicted, seem to be admitted as established facts. I ask your attention for one mo ment to the fact that colored men at the North are shall out of almost every avenue to wealth, and yet, strange in the streets of Boston colored men? (Cries of "N no!") In Philadelphia, where there is a larger free social privilege, and are not even permitted to send our children to the schools that we are taxed to sul port, or to ride in the city horse cars, yet even the we pay taxes enough to support our own poor, and have a balance of a few thousand in our own favor which goes to support those "poor whites" who "can't take care of themselves." (Laughter and loud applause.)

Many of those who advocate emancipation as a mil tary necessity seem puzzled to know what is best is be done with the slave, if he is set at liberty. Cole nization in Africa, Hayti, Florida and South America are favorite theories with many well-informed persons This is really interesting! No wonder Europe do not sympathize with you. You are the only people claiming to be civilized, who take away the rights those whose color differs from your own. If you find that you cannot rob the negro of his labor and of him self, you will banish him! What a sublime idea! You are certainly a great people! What is your pleat Why, that the slaveholders will not permit us to live among them as freemen, and that the air of Northern latitudes is not good for us! Let me tell you, my friends, the slaveholders are not the men we dread! (Heat, hear.) They do not desire to have us removed. The Northern pro-slavery men have done the free people of color ten-fold more injury than the Southern slave holders. (Hear, hear.) In the South, it is simply a question of dollars and cents. The slaveholder care no more for you than he does for me. They enslave their own children, and sell them, and they would as soon enslave white men as black men. The secret of the slaveholder's attachment to slavery is 10 be found in the dollar, and that he is determined to get without working for it. There is no prejudice against color among the slaveholders. Their social system and one million of mulattoes are facts which no arguments can demolish. (Applause.) If the slaves were emancipated, they would remain where they are Black labor in the South is at a premium. The free man of color there has always had the preference over the white laborer. Many of you are aware that South erners will do a favor for a free colored man, when

When black men write and speak, you must expect to

see both sides and the edges. (Laughter.) My ex-

uth, and we know that in the North they are firemen in our steamers, and in our factories and foun-

perience is, that white men can bear the heat of the

deries, where they undergo a heat to be found no where in the tropics-subject also to the sudden alter-

nations from heat to cold—a variation at this season of

and yet they bear it, and no one thinks for a moment

that the life of a white fireman on a steamer or in a

factory is less than that of a colored man in the same

I have no word to say against Liberia or Hayti.

The people of those countries will compare favorably

The tropics are not favorable to activity and enterprise.

The labor of the tropics has been chiefly forced labor.

Those who have not been forced to labor have re-

mained idle. Indeed, idleness is the child of the

tropics. Black men in the South are without doubt almost as lazy as the white men there, and you would

them at the end of the cat-o-nine-tails and the muzzle

of the musket. All men are lazy. No class of men

would labor was it not for the necessity, and the re-

ward that sweetens labor. But few men can withstand

man, whether black or white, goes as instinctively to the shade as a rat to the best cheese. (Laughter and

Other countries are held out as homes for us.

Why is this? Why is it that the people from all

to make room for the refuse population of Europe?

this country desire to get rid of us? Does any one

uch of the wealth and prosperity found here is the

to get rid of us? Can it be possible that because the

nation has robbed us for nearly two and a half centu-

ries, and finding that she can do it no longer and pre-

serve her character among nations, now, out of ha-

spite of every effort to crush them, and we are to-day

same bed, and nurse from the same bosom. But give

this same slave the right to use his own legs, his hands,

his body and his mind, and this happy and desirable

creature is instantly transformed into a miserable and

loathsome wretch, fit only to be colonized somewhere

near the mountains of the moon, or eternally banish-

ed from the presence of all civilized beings. You

must not lose sight of the fact that it is the emanci-

posed to remove-not the slave: this country and cli-

free black that the air is not good for! What an idea!

A country good for slavery, and not good for free.

dom! This idea is monstrous, and unworthy of even

the Fejee islanders. All the Emigration and Coloniza-

tion Societies that have been formed, have been auxiliaries

of the Slave Power, and established for this purpose, and

the grand desire to make money out of our necessities.

It is true, a great many simple-minded people have

been induced to go to Liberia and to Hayti, but, be as-

sured, the more intelligent portion of the colored peo-

ple will remain here; not because we prefer being op-

pressed here to being freemen in other countries, but

we will remain because we believe our future pros-

pects are better here than elsewhere, and because our

experience has proved that the greater proportion of

those who have left this country during the last

thirty years have made their condition worse, and

would have gladly returned if they could have done so.

You may rest assured that we shall remain here-

ere, where we have withstood almost everything.

Now, when our prospects begin to brighten, we are

the more encouraged to stay, pay off the old score,

and have a reconstruction of things. There are thos

of us who believe that we have seen the star of our re

(Loud applause.)

pated slave and the free colored man whom it is pro-

ose of other countries in a similar situation.

situation. (Applause.)

applause.)

14.

erty, the mas hat to liberate and a greater ntry in these his property, y,-I do not against God no right to be ken the very to apolos and abet in rty in human to his liberty cidnapping, o r inheritance alidates its nable right of ake no comof slavery to arison to the y and slavery other as good n from hell cause. The free colored is better than for the bette better result sely, of better des are better. d most desire ends, and the

olden Rule,ave them do y can be made iscreants who tol, the happy n one of them hese so-called ity, and when upon emancies if they were evail that the f the glorious y could not be ort in case and n opportunity ld pine away egro can li can take care it if you give able to se rved that the the pocket of nd pity those

ituation, than

able category

e for slavery:

otten wealth y to work for d take their l. This, you o live by roby are sworn lunder. (Ap-? What do ho fly ragged the North! am neither Assertions admitted as for one mol yet, strange h less among e the beggars Cries of "No, a larger free ny other city lenied every itted to send exed to sup t even there

ned persons Europe does only people, If you find and of him idea! You your plea! it us to live ll you, my oved. The free people hern slave is simply a

They en-, and they men. The lavery is to nined to get lice agains ial system ch no arguslaves were they are nce over

that South

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old with the to be liberal,

as the deeper or ourselves of rather have other earthly

n poor, and r own favor, hites" who ter and loud ion as a milint is best to erty. Colouth America

demption rising in the east, and moving southward. The government is now trying to untie the knot which must be cut. Here you perceive it is mistaken. The North is in error. She has suffered the South, like a wayward child, to do as she would, and now, when she would restrain her, she finds trouble. If you wish to prevent a pending evil, destroy the source at once. If the first sparks were quenched, there would be no flame, for how can he kill who dares not be angry ! or how can he be perjured who fears an

Those who say that the air of Northern latitudes is The Government has not had the courage to do this. SPEECH OF GENERAL JAMES H. LANE AT not good for us, that we cannot withstand the cold, and that white men cannot bear the heat, evince their whirlwind; but in the cold I think it will be conceded gnorance of the physical capacity of both races. To by all, that we shall have gathered in a glorious har-

ignorance of the physical capacity of both races.

I o by an, that of the physical capacity of both races.

I object th truth. I do not deny that black men from hot coun-The war that has been waged on us for more than two centuries has opened our eyes and caused us to form alliances, so that instead of acting on the defensive, we are now prepared to attack the enemy. This is simply a change of tactics. I think I see the finger of God in all this. Yes, there is the hand-writing on the wall: I come not to bring peace, but the sword. tries suffer much from the cold when they come here. But a black man who comes from Cuba suffers no more from the cold than a white man from that country. A sive, we are now prepared to attack the enemy. This from the cold that the cold quite as well colored man born in Boston bears the cold quite as well is simply a change of tactics. I think I see the finger of God in all this. Yes, there is the hand-writing on a greater proportion of deaths among the white men the wall: I come not to bring peace, but the sword. Break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free. I have heard the groans of my people, and am come down to de-

a greater proportion of deaths among the white men who have gone there wall: I come not to bring peace, but the sucord, bring that the colored men who have gone there from the same States. There has been a terrible mortality among the colored people from the North who have recently gone to Hayti. The people from all trojical countries suffer when they come here. At present, it looks as though we were drifting into a foreign war; and if we do have one, slavery must go down with it. It is not the time now for me to discuss the relation of the black man to such a war. My answer to this is that they do bear it. I do not deep that white men cannot bear the heat of the tropies. My answer to this is that they do bear it. I do not deep that God may have made the negro out of a little you must admit that he has more fortitude. One thing we do know, and that is, white men don't like to work and earn their own bread, and will not, if the blacks will earn it for them. (Laughter.) In the Gulf States the average life of a field slave is from seven to eight years. Do you imagine that white men, if obliged to work, would die off faster than that? (Hear, hear.) The lions have had no painters. (Hear, The lions have had no painters. (Hear, The lions have had no painters. (Hear, hear.) The lions have had no painters. (Hear, Lear, You have been used to hearing but one side of this question. The lions have had no painters. (Hear.)

man who snores is not asleep. (Applause.)

I believe the conduct of both the bond and the free has been exceedingly judicious. It is times like these that try men. It is storms and tempests that give reputation to pilots. If we have a foreign war, the black man's services will be needed. Seventy-five thousand freemen capable of bearing arms, and three quarters of a million of slaves wild with the enthusiasm caused by the dawn of the glorious opportunity of being able to strike a genuine blow for freedom, will be a power that "white men will be bound to respect." (Applause.) Let the people of the United nations from heat to come the vear of from seventy-five to a hundred degrees; will be a power that "white men will be bound to respect." (Applause.) Let the people of the United spect." (Applause.) Let the people of the United States do their duty, and treat us as the people of all other nations treat us—as men; if they will do

""" (Applause.) Let the people of the United Within this Government is destined to be free; God has so determined. (Applause.)

[General Lane then fully answered the question that this, our last drop of blood is ready to be sacrificed in defence of the liberty of this country. (Loud applause.) But if you continue to deny us our rights. plause.) But if you continue to deny us our rights, and spurn our offers except as menials, colored men

probably witness their aversion to labor as you do that of the whites, was it not that their labor is forced from clouds often obstruct his vision, but in the end we find there has been no standing still. (Applause.) It is true the Government is but little more anti-slavery now than it was at the commencement of the war; but while fighting for its own existence, it has been obliged to take slavery by the throat, and sooner or later must choke her to death. (Loud applause.) Jeff. Davis is to the slaveholders what Pharaoh was to the Egyptians, and Abraham Lincoln and his successor, John C. Fremont, (applause.) will be to us what Moses was to the Israelites. (Continued applause.) I may be mistaken, but I think the sequel will prove a torrid sun-all shrink from it; and in a hot day a other countries are invited to come here, and we are asked to go away? (Hear, hear.) Is it I may be mistaken, but I think the sequel will prove that I am correct. I have faith in God and gun-(Hear, hear.) Or why is it that the white people of powder and lead, (loud applause,) and believe we ought not to be discouraged. (Applause.) We have withstood the sixth trial, and in the seventh our courpretend to deny that this is our country? or that age must not falter. I thank God I have lived to result of the labor of our hands? or that our blood see this great day, when the nation is to be weighed and bones have not crimsoned and whitened every battle-field from Maine to Louisiana? Why this desire in the balances, and I hope not found wanting. (Applause.) This State and the National Government have treated us most shamefully, but as this is not the first time, I suppose we shall live through it. In the hour of danger, we hav not been found wanting. As hour of danger, we hav not been found wanting. As called upon to return a fugitive slave to South Caroli-the Government has not had the courage to receive na. to Missouri. When the Kansas man is called upon tred, wishes to banish, because she cannot continue to the help that has been standing ready and waiting rob us? Or why is it? Be patient, and I will tell to assist her, we will now stand still, and see the you. The free people of color have succeeded, in salvation of our people. (Applause.)

RALPH W. EMERSON AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.,) Feb. 1, 1862.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.,) Feb. 1, 1862.

EDITOR LIBERATOR,—It is not well to look continually on the dark side of things, as many of our friends are inclined to do. Among the more hopeful signs of the times may be mentioned the "Association Lectures" at the Smithsonian Institute this win-

apital fellow; but your first refusal brings down his ire, and shows you his ingratitude. When he has got all he can from you, he has no further use for you. When the orange is squeezed, we throw it aside. (Laughter.) The black man is a good fellow while he is a slave, and toils for nothing, but the moment he claims his own flesh and blood and bones, he is a most obnoxious creature, and there is a proposition to get rid of him! He is happy while he remains a poor, degraded, ignorant slave, without even the right to his own offspring. While in this condition, the master can ride in the same bed, and nurse from the same bosom. But give

Potomac, I find a large amount of disloyalty among the officers, and a necessity for re-organization in the army. It shows itself in protesting against the right of Government to interfere with the slavery system, and in threats of resignation in case of any such interference. These officers are of no use to the army: Potomac, I find a large amount of disloyalty among terference. These officers are of no use to the army they rather weaken it, as their sympathies are stronger for slavery than for the Union; and the sooner Congress or the Cabinet adopt thorough mea sures and ge

nate are perfectly adapted to negro slavery; it is the rid of such men, the better. rebel batteries which blockade the Potomac. They open their batteries upon every vessel or boat that floats down by them, but with very little damage. They occasionally throw a shot or shell into the camp of our men, which bury themselves in the ground five feet deep. The boys dig them up and sell them for curiosities, at ten dollars apiece.

It helps one to realize that there is war, to stand on the Maryland side of the river, and look at the rebel batteries when they are firing at us. First we see the lightning flash, then the cloud of smoke, and in a few seconds the thundering roar comes to our ears; then the sound of the bursting shells is nearly as loud as Yours, hopefully, J. M. H.

APPENDIX TO SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVER SARY REPORT.

Since the Subscription List of the 28th Anniversary was put in the printers' hands, the following additional payments have been received :-

Oliver Johnson, Esq., New York, \$100.00 Sydney H. Gay, Esq., " 50.00 Edgar Ketchum, Esq., " 10.00

These sums, added to those on the principal list, make the total receipts of the occasion to be considerably upwards of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS,

JOHNSTON'S CRAYON PORTRAIT OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. This life-size and admirably executed portrait which was for some time on exhibition at the Athenseum, and has been plessurably examined by oath? All public outrages of a destroying tendency to the Editor of the Liberator as a token of friendship and oppression are but childish sports let alone till thousands, has been kindly presented, by subscription, to the Editor of the Liberator as a token of friendship and regard. The list of donors is a choice one, and is the surest way to cut off the source of the river is the surest way to cut off the source of the river.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

We give the following extracts from a speech recently delivered by General Lane, at Leavenworth, on "The Duty We Owe to our Government in this Her Hour of Direst Extremity":-

The chains are to be stricken from every limb.

FREEDOM is to be the battle-cry from North to South,

and spurn our offers except as menials, colored men will be worse than fools to take up arms at all. (Hear, hear.) We will stand by you, however, and wish you that success which you will not deserve. (Applause.) This rebellion for slavery means something! Out of it emancipation must spring. I do not agree with those men who see no hope in this war. (Hear, hear.) There is nothing in it but hope. (Applause.) Our cause is onward. As it is with the sun, the clouds often obstruct his vision, but in the end we clouds often obstruct his vision, but in the end we find there have been received as the first should be a straight in the face. They are the most affectionate, impulsive, domestic beings in the world. No one loves mother, wife, children, more than the negro, and they are an altogether smarter people than we give them credit for—I mean, we Democrats!

So terrific is the crime of these traitors, I care not who involves them in ruin and death. Let us teach them treason against this government is crime against God, as well as against man. I care not whether the punishment is inflicted on the battle-field, on the galpunishment is innicted on the battle-field, on the gal-lows, or from the bush by a negro. Death! death that crushes out this terrible rebellion—let our chil-dren remember that the punishment of treason is death.

death.

Why, see here—it almost unmans me to hear people talk about the "constitutional rights" of States in rebellion, of States outside of the Constitution! The "constitutional rights" of South Carolina! Great God! I wonder how long it will be before Kansas is na, to Missouri. When the Ransas man is cauch upon to return a slave, let him remember the five hundred and seventy dead and wounded at Springfield,
now charged up to the account of the State of Missouri. Do you love Kansas, love your wife and home?
See to it that Missouri is free. If you love these
things, see to it that there is not a slave left there in

Another reason is, this nation has wronged us, and for this reason many hate us. (Hear, hear.) The Spanish proverb is, "Deside que te erre nunca bien te quise"—Since I have wronged you, I have never liked you. This is true not only of Spaniards and Americans, but of every other class of people. When a Cheever, Pierpont, and Emerson, in a slave territory, we may assure ourselves that the days of the peculiar institution are numbered.

Last evening, the largest audience ever convened in the lecture-room of the Smithsonian Institute came together to hear Ralph Waldo Emerson. Consider that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the boundaries of Texas, and having his lifetime, and you are a capital fellow; but your first refusal brings down his

Last Sunday I was at Budd's Ferry, opposite the published in another part of our present number, to

For an interesting Letter from Hon. Gerrit mith to George Thompson, Esq., on the Relations of England to America, see first page.

CONVENTION AT ALBANY. The usual State Anti Slavery Convention was held at Albany on Friday and Saturday last—six sessions in all. The weather was propitious, and the proceedings highly interesting. Speakers-Phillips, Garrison, Pillsbury, Foss, Beriah Green, Aaron M. Powell, Abraham Pryne, Lizzie M. -a most gratifying result, and highly encouraging in Powell, and others. The resolutions that were passed view of the circumstances of the times. The home at the late annual meeting of the Massachusetts A. S. subscriptions exceed those (we believe) of any previous Society,-defining the position of the abolitionists in relation to the war,-were adopted, and others.

> The friends in Hopedale and vicinity will no tice that Mr. Heywood's appointments are postponed

We are indebted to Hon. Charles Sumner for

cial interests. So long, however, as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to expressing wishes for an early termination of these dissensions." The speech refers to the pacific relations of France, and recapitulates the financial programme of M. Fould's budget.

Some of the English journals construe the allusion to America into a threat, and as significant that France is impatient and will interfere when the occasion appears to demand it.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says great misery prevailed in some of the large manufacturing commercial towns of France, and it would probably increase if the American war continues. The reports of prefects to the Government not only allude to the destitution, but to that which generally accompanies destitution, disquietude.

the destitution, but to that which generally accompanies destitution, disquietude.

The Government encourages manufacturers to keep their mills open as long as possible, and some of them busy themselves under the belief that if the Federal blockade continues beyond March, the independence of the South will be recognized.

The Journal de St. Petersburg of the 29th publishes a note, dated the 21st, from Prince Gortschakoff to Baron Stockel at Washington, stating that the Emperor has with deep satisfaction seen his anticipation confirmed by the determination of the Federal Government to deliver up Mason and Slidell. The Emperor hopes the same wisdom and moderation will guide the steps of the Federal Government in its interior policy, and expresses his conviction that the Federal Government will, in carrying out that policy, place itself above rill, in carrying out that policy, place itself above opular passions. The Emperor also states that he

will, in carrying out that poincy, place user above popular passions. The Emperor also states that he should with great satisfaction see the Union reconstructed by conciliatory measures, as the maintenance of the American power influences in a considerable degree the general political equilibrium.

A Turin letter of January 25th, says during the three preceding days, the citizens of Genoa had been amused by the evolutions of the privateer Sumter steaming to and fro between Valtrie and Portifeno. Her object in tarrying off Genoa was a matter of much speculation.

CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY.

The operations of Commodore Foote's gunboats in the Tennessee river, in connection with the land forces under General Grant, have succeeded in striking a heavy blow at the rebels, and planting the stars and stripes once more on Tennessee soil, where, we doubt not, many loyal men are waiting to hail it with joyous choute. Eart Honry which has been cartured is an

stripes once more on Tennessee soil, where, we doubt not, many loyal men are waiting to hall it with joyous shouts. Fort Henry, which has been captured, is an important point on the Tennessee river, three or four miles over the Tennessee line, and its possession enables our forces to have easy access to the line of rall-troad communication between the rebel strongholds at Bowling Green on the one hand, and Columbus on the other. The action took place on Thursday, and the result is thus tersely announced by General Halleck:

"Fort Henry is ours. The Flag of the Union is reëstablished on the soil of Tennessee. It will never be removed.

By command of Major-General Halleck.

"U. S. Flag Ship Cincinnati, Commander Foote's despatch to the Secretary of the Navy was as follows:—

"U. S. Flag Ship Cincinnati, Commander Stembel; the St. Louis, Lieut. Com. Paulding; the Conestoga, Lieutenant Phelps; the Taylor, Lieut. Gwinari and the Lexington, Lieut. Shirk, after a severe and rapid fire of an hour and a quarter, have captured Forthenry. We have taken Gen. Lloyd Tilghman and his staff, with sixty prisoners. The surrender to the gunboats was unconditional, as we kept an open fire upon them until their flag was struck. In half an hour after the surrender, I handed the fort and pris-Henry. We have taken Gen. Lloyd Tilghman and his staff, with sixty prisoners. The surrender to the gunboats was unconditional, as we kept an open fire upon them until their flag was struck. In half an hour after the surrender, I handed the fort and prisoners over to Gen. Grant, commanding the army, on his arrival at the fort in force. The Essex had a shot in her boilers after fighting meat effectively for two thirds of the action, and was obliged to drop down the tives Chamber with a sermon against the Border State

THE BATTLE OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

The Rebel Fleet of Gunboats Completely Destroyed—The Victory Followed Up by an Attack on the Main Zand— Elizabeth City Taken—Norfolk Menaced in the Rear —The Entire Rebel Force, about Three Thousand Men,

FORTRESS MUNROE, Feb. 11. By a flag of truce, to-day, we learn of the complete success of the Burnside expedition at Roanoke Island. The island was

Norrolk, Feb. 10. The latest news states that Capt. O. Jennings Wise, son of Governor Wise, was shot through the hip and disabled, though his wound was not mortal. Maj. Lawson and Lieut. Miller were mortally wounded. About 300 Confederates were killed. Our wounded numbers over 1000. The number of Yankees wounded 4s about the same as ours. Midshipman Cann had his arm shot off. The other casualties are as yet unreported.

REBEL GUNBOATS CAPTURED OR DESTROYED.— Washington, Feb. 12th. The following is the official report of Lieut. Phillips to Flag Officer Foote:—

report of Lieut. Phillips to Flag Officer Foote:—
Railroad Erossing, Gunboat Conestoga, February 10th.
Stn.,—We have returned to this point from an entirely successful expedition to Florence, at the foot of Muscle Shoals, Alabama. The rebels were forced to burn six steamers, and we captured two others besides the half-completed gunboat Eastport. The steamers burnt were freighted with rebel military stores. The Eastport had about 250,000 feet of lumber on board. We captured 200 stand of arms, a quantity of clothing and stores, and destroyed the encampment of Colonel Crews. We found the Union sentiment strong.

KANSAS DECLARED UNDER MARTIAL LAW - AP-AIRS IN NEW MEXICO. Leavenworth, Feb. 10th. By

Kansas Declared under Martial Law — Appares in New Mexico. Leavementh, Feb. 10th. By General Order No. 17, Gen. Hunter declares martial law throughout the State of Kansas, and declares the crime of jay-hawking shall be put down with a strong hand and summary process.

James H. Holmes, Secretary of New Mexico, 12 days from Santa Fe, brings important dispatches to Gen. Hunter, and information regarding affairs in that territory. The rebel General H. H. Sibley was within 30 miles of Fort Craig with 200 Texans with artillery, and issued a bunkum proclamation. Col. Canby has taken active measures to oppose him, and felt able to make a successful resistance. It is reported that a considerable force of Texans are advancing up the Rio Pecos to attack Fort Union. An express had been sent to Denver City for reinforcements, and the Colorado troops would probably march immediately. Martial law has been proclaimed in this territory, and all able-bodied men drafted to serve in the militia. All the mules, horses and ammunition in the territory the mules, horses and ammunition in the territory have been seized for the use of the Government. The Indians in the territory are reported to be troublesome.

ARREST OF GEN. STONE FOR TREASON. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

THE CHARGES AGAINST BRIG. GENERAL STONE.-

making his escape by a known secessi REV. DR. CHEEVER IN WASHINGTON. Dr. Cheever thrilled a vast audience last Sunday in the Representatives Chamber with a sermon against the Border State too death, including the two pilots. She, with the other gunboats, officers and men, fought with the greatest gallantry. The Cincinnati received 31 shots, and had one man killed and eight wounded, two seriously. The fort, with 20 guns and 17 mortars, was defended by Gen. Tilghman with the most determined gallantry. I will write as soon as possible. I have sent Lieutenant Phillips and three gunboats after the rebel gunboats.

(Signed,)

A. H. Foote, Flag Officer."

Correspondents of the Cincinnati papers say that when the enemy struck his colors, such cheering, such wild excitement as seized the throats, arms and caps of the four or five hundred sailors of the gunboats, can be imagined and not described. After the surrender, it was found that the rebel infantry, enamped outside the fort, umbering 4000 or 5000, had cut and run, leaving the rebel artillery company in command of the fort. The infantry left everything in their flight. A vast deal of plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores. General Tilghman is disheartened. He thinks it one of the most damaging blows of the war.

In the engagement the Cincinnati was in the lead, and flying the flag officer's pennant, and the chief

God himself marche before, and, for my part, I would just any other loader. Reavedl, and when we meet again, may it be in the piping times of peace!

General Lake and the Southern Expedition.

General Lake and the Southern Expedition.

The demonstration of the Southern Expedition requesting the President to appoint General Jim Lane a klajor-General, and give him command of the Southern expedition.

The Essex was badly crippled when about two-thirds a presolution requesting the President to appoint General Jim Lane a klajor-General, and give him command of the Southern expedition.

The Essex was badly crippled when about two-thirds the nemy. A ball went him hor a side present the fight, and crowding steadly against the them. A ball went him hor a side present of the execusing steam scalding and taking of the being of the being of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and published in another part of our present number, to the thoughful consideration of those who according to Judge Taney, "have no right that white men are bound to recognize and respect." Notwithstanding the Judge's dictum, Mr. R. was professionally admitted to the Suffolk Bar some months since, and may yet be heard before the Supreme Court at Washington—the unjust Judge then being more striped and the past week, attending the Judge's dictum, Mr. R. was professionally admitted to the Suffolk Bar some months since, and may yet be heard before the Supreme Court at Washington—the unjust Judge then being more striped and the past week, attending the State Anti-Slavery Convention at Albany, N. "I, lecturing, &c.; and, consequently, has not been able to give any attention to the present number.

The Editor of the Liberator has been absent the past week, attending the State Anti-Slavery Convention at Albany, N. "I, lecturing, &c.; and, consequently, has not been able to give any attention to the proportion of the suprementation of the past week, attending the State Anti-Slavery Convention and the proportion of the suprementation of the past week, atten

owners must, within nine yet a off when provides for the immediate emancipation of all the slaves in the District, and for a limited compensation to loyal owners, not to exceed \$300 per slave on the average. Owners must, within ninety days, file their claims, together with proofs of value, and of loyalty, with Commissioners. These are to report within nine months. missioners. These are to report within nine months. They are authorized to examine the slave as well as the master, in order to determine the latter's right to compensation. It is believed that the bill will commend itself to a majority of the Conmittee. It is composed of Messrs. Grimes, Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Anthony, Kennedy, and Powell. The number of slaves now in the District is about 3,000. Probably more than half belong to masters who will swear that they are loyal. The total cost to the nation of cmancipating cannot be over \$1,000,000, and may not be much more than \$500.000.

side expedition at Roanoke Island. The island was taken possession of, and Commodore Lynch's fleet completely destroyed. Elizabeth City was attacked on Sunday, and evacuated by the inhabitants. The city was previously burned, but whether by our shells or the inhabitants, it is not certain. The first news of the defeat arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and caused great excitement.

The previous news was very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance for the previous news was very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance for the previous news was very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance for the previous news was very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance for the previous news was removed to Norfolk.

All the rebel gunboats but one were taken, and that escaped up a creek, and was probably also destroyed. One report says that only 70, and another that only 25 of the confederates escaped from the Island. G.n.

WHAT THE ENGLISH THINK OF OUR WAR POLICY WHAT THE ENGLISH THINK OF OUR WAR POLICY.

-Letters have been received by Senators, brought by
the last English mail, from Messrs. Bright, Richard.
Cobden, the Duke of Argyle, and other members of
the Liberal party, stating that unless something is
done very soon to demonstrate the ability of the Federal Government to put down the rebellion, and to
convince the Anti-Slavery party in England that we
are in earnest about conscious the symmathy of convince the Anti-Slavery party in Linguistics in earnest about emancipation, the sympathy of the Liberal element will be lost, and the Southern Confederacy must be recognized. Immediate action, they add, should be taken to abolish slavery in both Delaware and Maryland to begin with.—New York

Tribune.

The petitions for universal emancipation to the present Congress have been more numerous and respectably signed than were those presented to the Parliament which abolished West Indian slavery at its opening. In that case, the petitions increased in number until, one day, it took six men to carry them into Parliament. The lightning came soon after that thunder. So it will come in this country. The year will see thousands of petitioners at the door of Congress imploring justice, and peace which reposes only on justice. It is, I learn, a fact, and one which should be more widely known, that every petition which has been handed in for emancipation proposes to pay loyal masters for their slaves. Nor let it be forgotten, that this nation could pay every loyal master \$500 per month, at the very largest estimate of the numbers of such slaves which could be made.—Tribuse.

Gen. Thomas's official report of the battle of Mill Spring has reached Washington, fully confirming previous reports. The rout of the enemy was complete. Their loss was Gen. Zollicoffer and 115 other killed and buried, 115 wounded, and 45 prisoners not wounded, besides ten guns, about 100 wagons, over 1,200 horses and mules, from 500 to 1,000 muskets, and large quantities of stores amounting for Our and large quantities of stores, ammunition, &c. Our loss was 39 killed and 127 wounded.

The funeral of ex-President Tyler took place January 21st, and was attended by Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet, and by the members of the rebel

The Richmond Examiner declares that the Union Generals have forever lost immense advantages in South Carolina, Western Virginia and Kentucky, by failing to push forward boldly in the hour of victors.

Senator Wilson thanked God, in the Senate, because a Brigadier General, who had ordered a fugi-tive slave to be delivered to his master, had not had his appointment confirmed by the Senate. The Sena-tor intimated that no appointment of a General could be confirmed where the General had ordered the re-

The Governor of Kansas estimates that, during the year 1861, ten thousand white Union refugees from Missouri and Arkansas, came into Kansas, and five thousand fugitive slaves, principally from Mis-

MICHIGAN FOR ABOLITION. The Legislature of Michigan has done their State the honor to be the first to ask the Federal Government to succep slavery from the

ad.
What State Legislature speaks next? Let the State Legislatures be plied with petitions for imilar action.—Principia.

Whittier's "Song of the Negro Boatmen" strikes us as possessing more of the elements of poetry, pathos, and music of rhythm in its verses than almost any song which we remember. We are surprised that it has not already been set to music. With an appropriate melody, it would fasten itself upon the popular heart as few songs have ever done.—Norfolk Journal.

The Legislature of South Carolina has passed an act authorizing a loan of one million of dollars to rebuild Charleston.

The Richmond Examiner says that Governor Letcher made a beast of himself one day last week, in going into the House of Delegates in a drunken condition, with a segar in his mouth, making himself a spectacle for the whole house, and a butt for the

jokes of the gallery. The Louisville Journal states that one of the cavairy battalions in Hindman's brigade of rebels, near Bowling Green, contains about twenty-five negroes, fully armed and equipped. "We have this fact, adds the Journal," from the most unquestionable

MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

Receipts into the Treasury, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, 1862. Samuel Dyer, to redeem pledge, Jan., 1862, \$5.00
Alfred Bicknell, " 1.00
Mrs. E. B. Chase, " May, 1860, 5.00
Weymouth Female A. S. S., to redeem pledge, Jan., 1861, 25.00
Wendell Phillips, to redeem one half pledge, Jan., 1862, 50.00

1862,
Edmund Jackson, to redeem pledge, Jan., 1862,
Collections by E. H. Heywood, Neponset,
Contributions at Annual Meeting,
Physikus JACKSON, Tress.

EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer.
Boston, Feb. 1, 1862.

PANTI-SLAVERY MEETING-SPRINGFIELD .-PARKER PILLSBURY will lecture in MUSIC HALL, Springfield, on Sunday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Subject-" Let the Oppremed go free"-the

mand, and only hope of the country. C. H. BRAINARD, Esq., will deliver his lecture, Life-Pictures at Washington," at Fraternity Hall, cor-EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. The public are invited o attend.

JOHN S. ROCK, Esq., is expected to lecture on The Colored Man and the War," in Groveland, toorrow (Saturday) evening and Sunday afternoon anti eveing, at West Newbury.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on "Common Sense"

Hopedale, Sunday, A. M., Feb. 23. On "The War," in
Milford, Sunday evening,
Rock Bottom, Monday "
East Cambridge, Sunday, " Feb. 23. # 24. March 2.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold a meeting in Esex, Sunday, Feb. 16, all day and evening. EMANCIPATION LEAGUE.—The closing fecture

will be given at Tremont Temple, on Wednesday evening next, by WENDELL PHILLIPS. Single ticket, 25 cents. MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to

5 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-

icular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References .- Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4. P. M. DIED-In East Abington, Jan. 26, Mr. David Pool,

ed 83 years. Thus, in the full ripeness of years, hath passed away one who enjoyed the high respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and relatives, to which he was justly enti-

iled by natural endowments of a very high order, and a strongly marked character, fraught, as a whole, with the nost forcible influences for good upon all who knew him. In former years, Mr. Pool was widely known for his muical genius; and his proficiency in this, his favorite art, was evidenced by numerous compositions and publications, which, in the estimation of competent judges, soar into the highest regions of musical creation. Only a few weeks previous to his death, he composed an anthem of the highest order, which was sung at his funeral. Many have profited by his labors in this department, to whom his name and works were unknown, for it happened to him as it has to so many laborers in science and art, to have the creations of his skill frequently stolen from him, without eredit or reward.

He was also a man of keen moral sensibilities, and took a deep and steadfast interest in the reforms of the day.

Even the day he died, he requested to have Mr. Garrison's late speech in New York read to him.

His illness, though not of long duration, was of a very distressing character, but was borne by him with unaffe cheerfulness and resignation; and he was sustained to the and by a steadfast faith in the immortality of being beyond the tomb. He retained the full possession of his faculties to the last, and, but a few moments before he ceased to breathe, attempted, in feeble accents, the execution of some of the solemn and pathetic strains which had so often stituted the labor and delight of his life. Fortunate are the mourners whose affection is thus trengthened and sustained by respect. W. W.

JOHN S. ROCK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 6 TREMONT STREET, - . BOSTON.

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slated for the Liberator from the Boston Pionier of Jan. 23.1

IN MEMORY OF ONE DEAD. When, on the snow-spread heights of Alpineland, The traveller climbs, with anxious fears o'ertaken. No tempest need its voice of thunder send, From its light sleep the avalanche to waken Enough the tinkling of a pack-horse bell. The starving cry of raven faint and wearied,-The first flake loosened in the course, pellmell

Snow masses follow, towns beneath are buried. Brimming the goblet; add but one drop more, It bubbles over, with impatient seeming; Even a rose-leaf proves a load too sore For a tired people, and they leave off dreaming. Only a shock is needed, to repay The martyr's thousand pains on his termenter,-Only a clod to stand on, and away The wise man stirs the planet from its centre.

Joux Brown, thou wast the bell that jingled out, Thou wast the raven shricking, hunger-wasted Thou wast the flake that, loosening, led the rout, Thou wast the clod whereon Fate's lever rester Now, down upon the head of Slavery, Thunders the avalanche by thee excited. Grinding and crushing to the vale, and, free, O'er the drones' grave the work-bee hums delighted.

A conscious victim, to the holy fray Thou marchedst forth, thy faithful twenty taking ; Grappledst the foe in such courageons way. Their craven souls, old lion! for fright were quaking. Two days, the State two whole days heldest the In check before the lightning of thy rifle .-That even the shadow of an ancient cow Called for a thousand troops her fears to stifle. And when a blow had brought thee to the ground,

And thy last bulwark fell, in fragments No victor's mercy covered thee around, Nor from his chivalric assault delivered. Captive thou wast, like wild beast in a pit, The chains already clanked for thee unheeding, Yet came and stabbed thee with his bayonet A gallant officer-poor prisoner, bleeding !

And as along the wires electric sped The unwonted tale, through town and city humming, Many a patriot woke as from the dead. Eager to greet the hour of Freedom's coming. efore had raised the loudest cry, And of all people most of freedom prated, These shouted: Madman! Madman! Crucify! Nought by his crazy act is indicated.

They saw the flake alone, nor ever thought That then, even then, the avalanche was falling ; They babbled on, until the sword was wrought Wherewith strode Justice to her work appalling. Laughing they saw thy gallows built, and thee, JOHN BROWN, defying death, upon it dangling, And dared to dream, in their simplicity, That they all Freedom's friends with thee were strangling.

Fools, who, with eyes wide opened, nothing see. Nor, ears agape, unto Fate's footstep hearken Over their bodies must its progress be, So their deluding words none more may darken Two years have flown, since that time was, away,-Ah, but two seconds in the People's being !-Five hundred thousand stand in arms to-day, For the subjection of the South agreeing.

O, do not think that you can hold them back With empty phrases and with compromises; The wheel of Time rolls swiftly on its track, And to its perfect course no barrier rises. Needs must the avalanche its victims have ; Out of its path and save you, now or never ! John Brown aroused it, on it comes, one grave May bury Slavery and yourself forever Monroe, (Mich.) DEC. 1. 1861. Epw. Dorscu.

> From the New York Independent. FREE-SONG ON THE POTOMAC.

DEDICATED TO THE HUTCHINSONS

Ha, TAPE and TINSEL! will ye stop The swelling tide of Freed Even while the Judgment Hour lets drop God's lightning on the towers of wrong Forbid the fearless free who fling Their lives on battle's combing wave To hear their Mountain Warblers sing Our ransom with the ransomed slave But Truth divine can pass your lin Without your word and countersign The winds will wing it, The birds will sing it, The seas will ring it, The shouting brooks from the hills will bring it, And your shattering connon-peal shall fling it Wherever a slave may pine !

Sweet songsters of the Granite Hills, Birds of the rock and forest oak, Wild-bubbling as their own free rills Their music, through the cannon-su Rained like the skylark's from her cloud And might have laid the fiend of Saul. But makes your haunting fiend more loud, Whose javelin seeks the life of all. Unjustly strong, from out your throng Ye drive the Flock, but not the Song The winds will wing it,

The birds will sing it, The seas will ring it. The shouting brooks from the hills will bring it, And the scream of your roaring shells will fling it Wherever the weak bears wrong. Not clanging horns nor rumbling drums

The tones that deepest thrill the land ; The Resurrection Angel comes With Freedom's trumpet in her hand ! Its blast will call the living dead, Redeemed, from slavery's Hadean tomb, Peal the last charge of flying Doom Ye hear its judgment knell too late. The winds will wing it, The birds will sing it, The seas will ring it, The shouting brooks from the hills will bring it, And a nation's dying groun shall fling it Through the shattered prison-gate.

And Bards were sacred, e'en to foes ; They kept the glory heroes gained, And sang high deeds that shamed repos But cheer, my Warblers! fly away To sing more clearly in smoke ald Angels sing to-day, Nor ask a tinseled tyrant where From heaven's blue cope the song of hope Thrills down the bondman's dungeon slope ; The winds will wing it, The birds will sing it, The seas will ring it,

Once old chivalric Honor reigned,

The shouting brooks from the hills will bring it, And a rescued nation's voice shall fling it Where the last lone slave may grope

From the Missouri Democrat

SICK AND WOUNDED, AND IN PRISON.

At our door, foul, unmasked Treason Curses, with hot, pestilent breath, Battle, murder, sudden death ; While across the wild Atlantic tyrants smile, and patriots Tremble, lest the rolling war-cloud hide the Red the

White, the Blue. Waste and bare our fields are lying, Where once waved the yellow corn :

Bitter tears our wives are crying-Widowed, desolate, forlorn, Little children, gaunt and hungry, cry for unprovided

Maidens keep dream-trysts with lovers, on the cold field,

Afrie, from the lap of Slavery, Like a Samson shorn and blind, Bound and bleeding—sore with scourging— In our prison-house doth grind; And the pillars of our Union threatening with giant hand, Cry aloud to God for Freedom — in convulsions of the

Visit us, O Lord arisen ! Help us, cure us, set us free ; Sick and wounded, and in prison, Wilt thou hear us-dost thou see ?

Comfort us, thou bleased Savior, ere the coming Christma St. Louis, Dec. 21. LILY St. JOHN.

The Liberator.

THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSORIPTION - ANNIVERSARY.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH.

The Twenty-Eighth Anti-Slavery Subscription-Anniversary was held, as usual, in the Music Hall, Boston, on the evening of January 22d. The travelling was bad, and the state of the atmosphere such as to take elasticity out of the spirits of men. The condition of our unhappy country necessarily filled all reflecting minds with anxiety, if not with sadness. But, notwithstanding these draw-backs, the hall was very full of guests, and the friends of freedom greeted each other with sober cheerfulness, exhorting each other to faith in these hours of darkness, while the more hopeful spoke of the certain approach of morning. The State Arms of Virginia, blazoned in bright colors, with the motto " Sic Semper Tyrannis," seemed to utter the same prophecy. Liberty, strong in immortal youth, was pictured there, trampling on a prostrate tyrant and broken chains. Under it, stood Brackett's sublime bust of old John Brown, and the Germania Band played, "His soul is marching on!"

We cannot call the occasion a joyful one; for no one who loves his country could be joyful in this her hour of extreme peril; but it was refreshing and strengthening to meet and take counsel together. All agreed that we ought not to lay aside our armor because troops of such a totally different character had taken the field. They will do whatever work God has appointed them to do, but they cannot do our work. If emancipation comes as a mere "necessity of war." it will come unsanctified by any considerations of justice or humanity toward the victims of our oppression, and the strenuous exertion of moral influence in their hehalf will still be greatly needed. The question anxiously asked of each other by all our guests was, Do you think the war will produce emancipation? The answers were various as the temperaments of individuals. Some had strong belief in a happy issue. many hoped, but the feelings of the greater part were best expressed by the inspired minstrel of freedom, our own Whittier :-

"We dare not share the negro's trust, Nor yet his hope deny; We only know that God is just, And every wrong shall die."

The Ship of State is out on a tempestuous sea, drifting through thick fog without captain or pilot. If we are dashed to pieces on the breakers, it will not be a worse fate than we have deserved; and there is comfort in the belief that, even in that case, Yankee energy would soon construct a strong and safe life-boat from the timbers of the wreck. God did not bring the Mayflower here for the comfort and aid of tyrants; of that we may be certain, happen what will.

Instead of striking against rocks, the Ship of State may "drift" into the spacious harbor of Universal Freedom. If the fog should roll away to reveal that sun-lighted vision to our longing eyes, how glorious it will seem, after the long and dreary storm!

Meanwhile, we who have so long been praying and working for the deliverance of the enslaved must be content to serve the Lord and wait. At every success sive gathering, we miss from our side some tried and faithful friends, who have borne with us the burden and heat of the day. Since we last met, Francis JACKSON has gone from us; a man honest and true, stronger in his moral courage than "an army with banners." And NATHAN WINSLOW, whose large symuthizing heart and generous hand were always sympathizing heart and generous hand were always open to the claims of the oppressed, will be seen among open to the claims of the oppressed, will be seen among us no more. And never again will our meetings be pleasure to be with you on that occasion, but circumstances refreshed by the beautiful presence of Lucia Wesrefreshed by the beautiful presence of Lucia Wesrefreshed by the beautiful presence of LUCIA WES-ron, sister of our highly gifted, energetic, and perse-vering friend, Mrs. Chapman. Our ranks are indeed

so many of the pioneers of humanity drop away, one after another, before the consummation of their wishes can be realized; but I am hopeful when I see your names in the visibly and rapidly thinning. But our old friends are like the Sybil's Books,-the more that are lost, the greater the value of those that remain. Moreover, oppressors and their tools can find no cause for exultation over the departure of our old moral heroes, for where one passes away, ten new recruits start up to carry on the work they had begun. The designs of Providence never fail for want of laborers.

Providence never fail for want of laborers.

Among the most interesting of the agencies now employed for the redemption of the slave is Mr. Davis, one of the men called "contrabands," who has come among us from Fortress Monroe, and who addressed a few words to the audience on this occasion. It is interesting to hear this intelligent man tell of his earnest longing to read the Bible, of the difficulties he had to surmount in the accomplishment of that object, and of the peace and joy that filled his heart when he was able to spell out the words of Jesus. For years, the sad song of these poor "contrabands" has ascended to the God of the oppressed with its supplicating chorus, "Oh let my people go!" From lowly cabins and rude congregations of the ignorant, year after year, this cry of souls in thraidom has arisen in tones of plaintive music, and the world heard it not. Now, this "Song of the Contrabands" is for sale in the music-stores of Broadway and Washington street. The nation hears them now. Let us thank God, and The nation hears them now. Let us thank God, and renew our courage, in view of the wondrous changes that have come to pass in these days!

The financial results of our meeting much surpassed our expectations. The contributions were exceed-

"Synacuse, (N. Y.,) Jan. 18, 1862. There are not a few who seem to think that we Abolitionists proper have done our work; that the loyal States have been, or will be, compelled to complete what we began; that the stress of circumstances will do for the ensayed what we have been laboring more than thirty years to effect. Little do such persons comprehend the nature and extent of our undertaking. The breaking of their chains, their deliverance from slavery, is but a small part of what is to be done for four millions of people who have been all their lives, and whose parents, grand-parents and progenitors for many generations were subjected to the deteriorating influences of the worst kinds of oppression and bondage. When they shall be set free, much, very much must needs be done to protect, to guide them, and to help them to become what, as the children of our Heavenly Father, we know they are capable of being.

It is incumbent upon us, therefore, to keep up our organization, to maintain unimpaired our moral instrumentalities; that when the ensiaved in our country shall be given up to themselves and the care of their friends, we may be in readiness to render them all the services they may need."

The following words of "lofty cheer" came to resure our faith and our purpose, and were very wel-

Come:—, Jan. 20, 1862.

Respected Ladies,—Having been honored with your invitation to attend a pleasant meeting on the evening of the 22d, at which I cannot be present, I am moved to say a few words from a hear thankful to the noble band of women, who have so realously and so unselfishly labored for a down-cast race for many years, as to have drawn upon themselves respect from the world.

As I read over your names in the newspaper, and found there thirty-four, I wondered if you had designed it purposely, as representing the thirty-four States, once in Union, according to the Constitution. I see by the names on your invitation, you have added one more; so I suppose you were not willing each to be a representative of a State. Probably no one desired to personate South Carolina, or Alabama, or Mississippi.

As I have ast in my office, revolving over the events of the last year, and have asked, 'What is to be done?' I could find no answer to the question. I was rejoiced to 'ring out the Old Year, and ring in the New,' for I feel certain that, ere another year shall come, you, ladies, will have seen the sure reward of your endeavors. It shall come! Aye, that for which you have prayed and labored so long—the freedom of millions—shall come! Many of you have seen pass away the companions who stood by you while on earth. Their spirits have ascended to a higher sphere, but they are permitted to see this day from their blest abode. They hover about you on this Anniversary. As, one by one, you shall rise to meet these glorified spirits, you with them shall look down on emancipated America! And as these millions of the freed shall also go up, together you will sing praises to the good God, the Father of all, while you hear the voice of His dear Son, saying, 'In as much as you did it unto these, my brethren, ye did it unto me.'

What is to be done? Much is to be done! The true glory of America is just dawning. The black cloud is re-

unto me.'
What is to be done? Much is to be done? The true
glory of America is just dawning. The black cloud is receding, and the morning light is breaking on us. When
four millions of men, women and children have passed
safely through the Red Sea, and are made free, what shall
be done for them? Then our country is to prove how great
it can be. Then will open a mission such as no former
philanthropist has witnessed, as our daughters, sisters and
without shall take the poor tredden down ones, to tester ilanthropist has witnessed, as our d others shall take the poor troddenthem that they are human beings. All these million be educated. Yes, they have to sit on the primary be as our little ones now do, that they may learn to read a save up your cast-off school books of all kinds, ye familied the land! Let depots be established to which they may be sent, to be distributed to the ignorant. There will be

be sent, to be distributed to the ignorant. There will be missionary ground for all who will work.

Will you not inaugurate such a mission? So, hereafter, shall America and the whole world bless you, as they see that our country has fulfilled its destiny, and has truly become the asylum of the oppressed, 'the land of the free.'

With sincere respect, "."

The following, from Judge GALE of Montreal, can not be abridged, and is given entire:-

" MONTREAL, Jan. 17, 1862. "Morrheal, Jan. 17, 1862.

Mrs. L. Maria Child: My Dear Madam,—I have faith in the principles of freedom and in the effects of righteousness. He must be indeed devoid of feeling who is not sensible of the influence of an association of women moved by no other motives than love of their fellow-creatures. May their memories live forever!

With every wish to be present at your Anniversary, my health constrains me to content myself with sending my contribution.

contribution.

Since my last slight tribute, civil war has broken out, and the Government of the United States appears wrongfully averse to banish slavery from amongst them. I had once heped that I might live to: ee slavery and polygamy, (otherwise called Mormonism.) now exiled from every other Christian country, no longer prevailing in the United States; but that hope, like others, seems now becoming more distant.

I have now to trouble you once again, to add to the funds of the Anti-Slavery Society the amount of the enclosed draft, drawn by the Bank of Montreal on the Merchants' Bank of Boston, for one hundred dollars, which I have

ank of Bosson, but obtained and of Bosson, but of Bosson in your favor. I remain, with the sincerest respect and best wishes,
Your Obedient Servant,
SAMUEL GALE."

From Western New York, come to us these in-

structive and warning words "To our best vision, the Abolitionist must direct and guide this struggle, that it may bring the most valued results to all, with the least possible shedding of precious blood. And to preserve our hearth-stones and altars, to redeem the outraged and long-suffering slave, to conserve the spirit and genius of traly free institutions, we must uproot, at once and forever, the poisonous tree that has cast, its baleful shadow over us, and dropped its apples of discord in our midst. To avert anarchy, and, in the event of the success of this rebellion, to prevent the establishment. the success of this rebellion, to prevent the establishmen of a despotism for white and black in the rebellious States she are warned by the most discerning, that Gove should now enact Emancipation as the only salvati the only justice. I pray you, let us continue to ex-glorious standard and hold up our beacon-lights, the rulers may see the right path and guide the nation to to safety, rightcousness and honor. Let us not false but strive to direct the control of the control of the rulers may see the reaction to safety, righteousness and honor. Let us to to safety, righteousness and honor. Let us to but strive to direct the moral power, the policy, the military force, and the pecunisous beloved country to this accomplishment.

'Convert the men who waver now, and pause Between their love of self and human kind.'"

The following is from EDWARD HARRIS, Esq., of Rhode Island :-

"WOONSOCKET, Jan. 15, 1862. hed to this greatest of good car . There is need yet to work, work, and work on

I remain, yours, against all oppression, EDWARD HARRIS."

A lady in New Hampshire, long a true-hearted friend of the cause, thus writes:-

"How deplorable it will be, if this nation shall fail to perform the simple act of justice, to acknowledge and protect the colored man as born to the same inalienable right as ourselves? Since slavery is the acknowledged cause of

The excellent letter received from the Rev. EDWIN CHAPMAN of Bristol, England, is one for which he has our sincerest thanks. We give the following extract:-

The financial results of our meeting much surpassed our expectations. The contributions were exceedingly liberal, considering the hard pressure of the times and the numerous demands made on the patriotism and benevolence of individuals. The amount received was \$3,900; including in this sum various contributions made during the past four or five months in response to the call for advance payments, amounting in all to about Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars. We cordially thank our friends, at home and abroad, for the efficient aid they have given us. They have supplied us with oil, and we will try to keep our "lamps trimmed and burning."

We also thank our friends for numerous letters of encouragement and sympathy. They were not intended for publication, but we take the liberty to give extracts from a few of them:—

An extract of a letter from our ever-faithful and dear friend, Samuel J. Max, will be read with pleasure:—

"Synacuse, (N. Y.,) Jan. 18, 1862.

There are not a few who seem to think that we Abolitionists proper have done our work; that the loyal States have been, or will be, compelled to complete what we began; that the stress of circumstances will do for the essay of the work; that the loyal States have been, or will be, compelled to complete what we began; that the stress of circumstances will do for the essay of the work; the time and extent of our undertaking. The breaking of their chains, their deliverance from siavery, is but a small part of what is to be done for four militions of people who have been all their lives, and whose parents, grand-parents and progenitors for many generations were subjected to the deteriorating influences of the worst kinds of oppression and bondage. When they shall be set free, much, very much bondage. When they shall be set free, much, very much bondage.

Very sincerely yours, EDWIN CHAPMAN.

Mrs. L. M. CHILD, A. S. Office, Boston, U. S."

To the several Anti-Slavery families and friends in Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Weymouth, Hingham, Plymouth, Kingston, Lynn, Lexington, Concord, Salem, Newburyport, and Leicester, in this State, and Brooklyn, Connecticut, whose liberal care en

bled us to spread the tables whereby the hospitalities of the Cause might be extended to its friends, and specially to those from a distance, our grateful acknowledgments, for the Cause's sake, are rendered They will not desire a more particular recognition.

Messrs. Yerrinton & Garrison will please accept

our thanks for their contribution of valuable prin To Mr. Joxes, Superintendent of the Music Hall, nd to his assistants, our thanks are due and are given for their efficient and gratuitous aid in our prepara rations, and during the evening of the meeting

To Mr. Joshua B. Smith and his corps of expeenced men who took the entire charge of the tables spread with the free donations of the friends of the Cause, and who gave us their time and indispensable services without charge, out of their regard for the rest Cause which we are all laboring to serve, we feel that especial thanks are due, and we beg them to believe that their labor of love is highly appreciated

rendered us valuable and gratuitous services, as door keeper, we unitedly offer our sincere thanks. And to the friends of Emancipation and of Free-

dom everywhere, we offer the assurance of our warmest sympathies and the pledge of our continued la

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"Friends," in various sums, N. L. Perkins.

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Leslia M. A. Knox,
J. P. Coburn, y entreated to inform us, not only of any mere cleri 1.00 cal errors in the above list, but especially of omission 2.00 1.00 5.00 8.00 as such information helps to recover in case of sums if such there be, lost on the way. Such information may be sent to Rev. Samuel May, Jr., 221 Wash 2.00 2.00 5.00 8.00 1.00 1.00 2.00 ington street, Boston. PIETY WITHOUT RELIGION. Capt. Fifield, whose vessel was taken the other day by the privateer "Jefferson Davis," and who was kept prisoner on board that craft for a day or two, says that they had regular morning prayers. They were, very possibly, devout in their prayers, being plous, but not religious. The brigands of Italy, before they go out to rob and murder, pray fervently to the Victim. There is no hypocrisy in it; their devotion J. P. Coburn S. H. Lewis, James Hall, Charles W. Tyler, Mrs. L. A. Steven gin. There is no hypocrisy in it: their d Mrs. L. A. Stevens,
A. M. Piper,
J. Russell,
George F. Woodman, Esq.,
W. W. Churchill, Esq.,
William Bassett, Lynn,
William Bassett, Jr., "
Mr. William G. S. Keene, Lynn,
Friend in Lynn, sincere; it is merely piety without religion. Scott in "Quentin Durward." describes Scott in "Quentin Durward," describes the same psychological phenomenon in the case of Louis XI. of France, who prayed fervently to the Virgin for saccess in one little crime he was about to commit, promising her, if she let him succeed, it should be the lat. This is another case of piety without religion.—Ro. I. F. Chriks. 2.00 5.00 5.00 2.00 2.00 1.00 1.00 J. F. Charke. There is plenty of this sort of piety North as well as South. One of the reasons why our country has be come so depraved is that the clergy and the churches cultivate piety as the main thing, with comparatively small regard for religion. The clergy abuse and be $1.00 \\ 5.00$ vert their office of teaching to such an extent the nine out of every ten church members suppose pict 10.00 and religion to be perfectly synonymous words. young people (or old ones) begin to feel the desire of 10.00 being religious, they go for instruction to the person 10.00 popularly reputed to be the best teachers, namely, the clergy, and these give them instruction in piety, under the name of religion. Following this instruction, in a 10.00 short time they join the church, erroneously taking 1.00 2.00 2.00 8.00 10.00 for granted that that institution will help them in the right practice of religion, just as they erro took for granted that their minister would give the the right theory of it. Thus they grow up under false $\frac{2.00}{2.50}$ instruction, all the while supposing themselves enlightened and truly religious, and really believing that the party to which they belong-the party who make Sabbath-keeping, attendance on prayer-meetings, and distribution of tracts the best tokens of religious char-1.00 acter-are the salt of the earth and the light of the 2.00 1.00 1.00 5.00 world. 1.00

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What is religion? An ancient apostle gave us a formal definition of it as follows: "Pure religion and undefiled before Go (even the Father,) is this: to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." The Master of that apostle gave his idea of it in these expressions: "He that keepeth my commandments he it is that loveth me."-" He that doeth the will of my Father in heaven, the same is my brother."-Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things

that I say ?" A modern apostle, in substance following these two, has said-" Religion is voluntary OBEDIENCE to the will of God. "

The piety which is so much in vogue in the churches alike of our Northern and Southern States, is an attempt to cultivate a sentimental love for God, without that obedience, that doing of the things commanded by Him, which is insisted on as essential in all three of the definitions above quoted. Thus the church people have formed the habit of giving slight consideration

and regard to the natural, instinctive feeling of right If an unpopular duty is to be done, something that will bring trouble and odium upon a man, while it is not demanded by the usages and traditions of the church, the church-member will, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, refuse to the it; and the consideration that it is a right thing and a majul thing (even if, in discussion, he finds himself obliged verbally to admit it to be such) will have no more weight with the church-member, than with the swearer or the drunkard, to induce him to do it. A clergyman of this sort (since dead, and praised to the skies as a shining example of piety,) resed to sign a petition against the Fugitive Slave Lav, which I carried to him, saying by way of explanation -" I am a law-abiding man"!

The lives of this class of men are controlled mainly by the "traditions of the elders." Thus it happens that our churches have been, up to the time of the rebellion, the main bulwark of slavery; and their members are among the last to favor the turning of the war against slavery. To the Northern clergy and church members, the Southern clergy and church-members are still Christian brethren, because they are still pious. ness does not discredit their piety, as long as they keep up their Sabbaths and prayer-meetings. And this sort of piety, in the eyes of the church people, is religion, is Christianity!

The particular incident which has given rise to these reflections is a passage in the Vermont Chronick, a strong partisan of piety, but a desperate opposer of Anti-Slavery. It is speaking of the testimony of alr. Spurgeon respecting the feeling of those classes of the British people with which he is most familiar, in regard to our President's policy of putting down the rebellion without interfering with slavery. Mr. Spurgeon says, writing to the Watchman and Reflector of this city :-

"I speak what I do know, when I say that our public sympathy with your government is clean gone, not only with the higher classes, but more thoroughly and completely with our people. Our populace to a man have cested to respect the trackling policy which controls you, and I believe they would speak far more harshly of you have the third in the classes were too. It is no one had to the third the classes were too. than the richer classes care to do. It is no one's but than the richer classes care to do. It is no one's business here which of you conquers, so long as slavery is not at issue. That was the key to the British heat—it has been discarded, and we remain unmoved, if not indignant spectators of a pointless, purposeless war. My whole heart and soul wished you God speed, until, like all the rest who looked on at your awful game, with an ocean between us to cool the passions, I saw clearly that only extreme peril would compel your leaders to proclaim liberty to to the captives."

The comment of the Vernous Chronicle is—

The comment of the Vermont Chronicle is-"Alas! poor, deluded Mr. Spurgeon! Ineffably nar-

"Well;—even if Mr. Spurgeon were right as to all the people of England (which we do not believe,) yel, with the fielp of God, we could go through the trial

"With the help of God"! This is the assumption that the church and the clergy are always sanctimo ously taking for granted. These bodies, however corrupt, however active upholders of slavery, are still pious! Night and day, morning, noon and evening, they are uplifting their hands and crying "Lord! Lord!" Is He not necessarily on their side? Will He not help them as a matter of course, first to put down the rebellion, and then to reëstablish all loyal slaveholders in their Constitutional rights? The President is a firm ally of the church. He upholds Constitutional slaveholding as they do; he is a pious man, and, before leaving Egypt for Washington, he asked the prayers of the pions for his success. They have ever since been praying for him. Must be not necessarily succeed? Will not so many repetitions of "Lord! Lord!" be certain to bring the Lord's help!

It may be well for these people to remember that righteousness is at least as important a thing as piety. towards securing the favor of God. They have not hearkened to Him in "proclaiming liberty;" and now He has proclaimed a liberty for them "to the sword." How soon pestilence and famine may follow after, He only knows. But if the pious upholders of slavery wish to avert these judgments, and to bring the war that is now afflicting us to a close, they had better mix with their prayers at least an equal amount of repentance and reformation .- c. K. W.

The Life and Letters of CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN,

W Ho was Executed at Charlestown, Virginia, December 2, 1859, for an Armed Attack upon American Slavery: with Notices of some of his Confederates. Edited by Ricchard D. Wess.—This very valuable and interesting work, which has met with a most favorable reception and ready sale in England, has been carefully prepared by one of the most intelligent and experienced friends of America in the old world. For male at the Anti-Slavery Office in Boston, 221 Washington street, Roem No. 6. Also in New York, at No. 5 Beckman street; and in Philadelphia, at No. 106 North Tenth street.